New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

[illegible] Rioting between the Irish and Americans.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 6.

[illegible] to-day the Know-Nothing ticket here [illegible] ahead. All the news from the different parts of the State is favorable to the Know-Nothings, but the election is still uncertain. A riot has commenced in the First Ward.

[illegible] P. M.—The majority for the American ticket in this city is 1,660.

[illegible] is going on in the First and Eighth Wards. Several have been killed and many are wounded. Two blocks of buildings have been fired and are still burning. The most intense excitement prevails, and there will probably be more fighting.

The Irish fired from windows and killed three Americans. One Irishman hung by the Americans. Several were killed and others taken prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 6—[illegible] P. M.

The mob having fired several blocks in the Eighth Ward, are now moving up town with cannon. There are rumors abroad that they are going to attack the Times and Courier offices.

The returns received indicate the success of the Know-Nothings throughout the State.

North Carolina Election.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 6.

The Wilmington Journal says: SHAW, RUFFIN, [illegible], BRANCH, CRAIGE and CLINGMAN, Democrats, and READE and PURYEAR, Americans, are believed elected to Congress in North Carolina.

The Norfolk Dispatch says that SHAW's election is close and doubtful.

There are contradictory reports in regard to CLINGMAN's district in North Carolina—one report says he is defeated by two thousand.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Aug. 4.

Returns from 39 counties in Tennessee show a net gain for GENTRY, K. N., of 398. The Democrats claim the election of JOHNSON.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

The returns from East Tennessee indicate 15,000 majority in the State for GENTRY, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor.

Alabama Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Aug. 6.

GEO. D. SHORTRIDGE, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor of Alabama, has 300 majority in Montgomery, 297 in Selma County, and 50 in Colorado.

[illegible] of the Missouri River—Indian Troubles —[illegible] & Co., and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 4.

The steamer St. Mary arrived here from Fort Union yesterday, twenty-two hundred and fifty miles up the Missouri River, and reports the river low.

The Indians at many points were exhibiting signs of hostility. Some of the Government troops had landed at Fort Pierre.

On the 16th of July the Omaha Indians attacked the combined forces of the Sioux, Cheyenne, Appa[illegible], and Beaver Creek Indians. A serious conflict ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Sioux, &c. A number were killed and wounded. LOGAN FONTENELLE, the head Chief of the Omaha's, was slain.

A motion for an injunction to stop the sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad came up in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiffs' counsel read the bill, when the defendants asked leave till this morning to examine the papers, and prepare for opposition, which was granted. The principal points made in the petition are that the deed of trust executed in favor of Messrs. PAGE & BACON was fraudulently obtained, and that the President and Directors of the road had no power to execute it.

Extensive Robbery at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 6.

The room of ROBERT HALSEY, Esq., of Ithaca, at Congress Hall, in this place, was entered yesterday morning, and nine Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Bonds, one thousand dollars each, numbered between fifty and seventy, and five thousand dollars worth of diamond jewelry, besides five thousand dollars in cash and other property, taken. Three burglars have been arrested, all found with burglars tools for opening doors, but none of the property has been recovered. The burglars gave their names as ABRAM M. KINGSBURY, GEORGE EDDY and WILLIAM HENDERSON. They have been remanded for examination on Tuesday morning. They were discovered by Mr. SKIDMORE, of the New-York Evening Post, who had seen EDDY before the Police Court in New-York.

The Storm East—A Lady Killed by Lightning—Health of Mr. Cheney, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

During the terrific thunder storm of Saturday evening, the lightning struck the house of Mr. SHELEY, in Rochester, Mass., instantly killing Mrs. SHELEY. The Neptune House, Chelsea, was also damaged by lightning, as was also the house of THOMAS JACKSON, in North Salem. It was the heaviest thunder storm of the season.

Mr. CHENEY, Express Manager, injured by the accident on the Northern New-Hampshire Railroad on Saturday, will probably recover.

Removal of Rush Elmore, Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

RUSH ELMORE, Esq., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas, has been removed, on grounds similar to those assigned for Governor REEDER's displacement, and Judge MOORE, of Alabama, appointed as his successor.

TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq., of New-York, has been appointed United States Consul at Japan, under the Perry Treaty.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Aug. 6.

Mr. SAMUEL H. BINGHAM, late chief operator of the Telegraph office in this city, died this evening of consumption. Mr. BINGHAM was a native of the city of London. He was highly esteemed here by the business community, and won many friends by his prompt attention to the duties of his office, and by his gentlemanly deportment to all who came in contact with him.

Destruction by Fire of a Cotton Batting Factory.

HARTFORD, Monday, Aug. 6.

The Stocking Yarn and Cotton Batting Factory, carried on by JOSEPH TALCOTT, in West Hartford, about four miles from this city, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $12,000. No insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, August 6, 1855.

Our COTTON Market is dull and prices are without change. Sales to-day 200 bales.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.—The Boston Musical Convention and Philharmonic Institute will hold its [illegible] session in Boston, commencing on Wednesday, the 15th of August next, and continue eight days, under the direction of Prof. B. F. BAKER, assisted by [illegible] talent.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

Demonstration of the Runners against the Commissioners of Emigration.

TAMMANY QUARTERED ON THE BATTERY.

A Loud Time under Castle Garden Walls.

Capt. Rynders and O'Keefe's Speeches and a Procession.

The Commissioners of Emigration, however easily they may have entered into possession of Castle Garden, are not destined to retain possession thereof without some innocuous demonstrations on the part of the emigrant runners, thereby injured in their employment, and the popular demagogues, ever craving for new and extraordinary excitement. Last evening, an indignation meeting of runners and demagogues, and a jolly good time for the boys, was held on the Battery, pursuant to advertisement, and further invited by the following placard, which is expressed in language sufficiently strong, one would think, to take Castle Garden, if not Sebastopol, by storm.

INDIGNATION MEETING!

CITIZENS OF THE FIRST WARD

Assemble in your Might, and vindicate your Rights!

CITIZENS

Do you wish to have

PLAGUE AND CHOLERA IN YOUR MIDST!

Do you wish to have your Children laid low with Small Pox and Ship Fever!

NEW-YORKERS,

Will we have our most honored and sacred spot desecrated by the sickly and loathsome Paupers and Refugees of European Workhouses and Prisons!

AMERICANS!

Remember that Castle Garden is the place that we welcomed our beloved and

IMMORTAL WASHINGTON AND INDOMITABLE JACKSON!

And our chivalrous and ever faithful ally in the hour of need,

LAFAYETTE!

Have consecrated and hallowed that ever to be remembered and sacred spot.

ON MONDAY EVENING,

Aug. 6, at 7 o'clock, the Citizens of the First Ward will hold

A MASS MEETING IN THE BATTERY

For the purpose of adopting such measures as will compel the Commissioners of Emigration to remove the Emigrant Dépôt nuisance, now held at the Castle Garden; and to express their indignation and contempt for those men who would erect a Charnel House in our midst, in spite of our most urgent wishes, and regardless of the health, prosperity and interest of the lower wards of the City.

SEVERAL EMINENT SPEAKERS

will address the meeting, and will lay open to the public the frauds and impostures of this Castle Garden humbug and monopoly. The history of this vast swindle on the poor Emigrant will be revealed, and how the citizens have been deceived by a set of rascally knaves and speculators, all under the color of law and the hackneyed term protection of the poor emigrant; and it will be shown how they intend to pay large salaries to the amount of one Hundred Thousand Dollars, which will be forced from the poor emigrant by cut-throat thieves, speculators and swindlers.

By order of the citizens of the First Ward.

The preparations on the part of the remonstrants outside could not be lost on the upholders of the new emigrant system within, consequently Castle Garden was provided with a sufficiently large force of policemen to protect and defend it, if threatened by capture. Commissioner KENNEDY, Chairman of the Castle Garden Committee, was early on the spot, as was also the Chief of Police G. W. MATSELL. At an early hour a reserve of thirty men marched to the Garden, under the command of Captain HALPIN, and about 8 o'clock two hundred men, being the reserve force of six Wards, reached the Garden by steamboat. Altogether nearly three hundred men, well armed with revolvers, were stationed within Castle Garden, while the allied forces of runners and demagogues had only their rockets and Roman candles to play upon it from without.

The meeting was called for 7 o'clock, but nearly the hour of 8 had arrived before there were any signs of a gathering, beyond what were furnished by a platform of rather insecure appearance, erected just in front of the entrance to the Garden, and the gambols of a crowd of small ragged boys who sported on it. At 8 o'clock, however, there entered the Battery from Broadway, a procession, headed by a band, and carrying banners in German and English. Among the latter we noticed these inscriptions.

"Albany Politicians shall not rule New-York."

"Remove the Emigrant Dépôt to some Island in the Bay."

"We want the Emigrant Dépôt removed from the City."

"Down with this vast Swindle, lobbied through the Legislature by Railroad Speculators."

"Down with a Despotic Law."

"Beware of Ship Fever."

"The People Rule."

"Public Parks and Promenades for the Citizens."

"The Workingmen's Rights."

As the procession marched around the Battery, great was the rejoicing among the crowd. Cannon were actually fired. Some Roman Candles emitted their colored globes, and some sky-rockets ascended. We also heard shouts from many boys and from a few adults. The Germans were quite numerous upon the ground, and talked loud and incoherent Dutch. They inveighed against a certain Dane, who, we fancy, must have been alluded to in the following inscription on a banner in the German language, which we translate:

"Down with the Danish President of the German Society."

The Germans, indeed, were very vociferous and gesticulative. Some runners wished, in the English language, with a strong Irish accent, that the police within the walls of Castle Garden would fire upon the crowd and kill a dozen, so that a pretext for attacking the building might occur. But that was only the wish of some man overburdened with the oppressiveness of peace. The majority looked as if they would far prefer a quiet smoke of their pipes to such foolish demonstrations. After marching around the Battery, the procession disappeared, and went, as we understood, into the deep recesses of the First Ward, by the emigrant houses in Greenwich, Washington, and Cedar streets, and elsewhere. Meanwhile, tar-barrels blazed in State-street, in front of PETE BAYARD's drinking-house, and blazing links were fastened on the Park gates.

About [illegible] o'clock the procession, passing down Whitehall-street and State-street, reëntered the Battery, and arrived at the platform, amid tumultuous rejoicing, and the explosion of many fireworks. Lighted links were attached to the front of the platform; the band was duly stationed, about 3,000 people were grouped around, and the proceedings commenced.

Ex-Alderman MOORE read the advertisement convoking the meeting. The following officers were then announced:

JOSEPH JAMISON, Chairman.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Cornelius Vanderbilt,	J. I. Hollister,
George W. Curtis,	Samuel Auld,
Henry Michel,	Clits Morrison,
Stephen Whitney,	Peter M. Bayard,
Abraham Moore,	Chauncey St. John,
James Bartlett,	Arthur Gillander.
Christopher [illegible],	

SECRETARIES.

Clinton Colton,	John R. Pryor,
W. L. Willey,	Jacob Roosevelt,
W. Thompson,	James C. Elliott,
E. H. Willard,	Alfred Crosby.

Amid the firing of rockets,—with scores of links in the back-ground, and forming a Salvator Rosa setting for the hard features of the crowd—the following Resolutions were read:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the Commissioners of Emigration, in connection with other speculators upon public rights, and feeders in public pasture, have taken possession of Castle Garden, and the Battery adjacent, in defiance of the rights of citizens and the trusts upon which such property is held for the public benefit; and whereas they have erected thereon a nuisance dangerous to the health and destructive to the comfort of all living in the vicinity, and seriously detrimental to the business interests of the City at large, and have wholly destroyed the Battery as a place of resort for health and recreation; and whereas, they have violated the place consecrated by the last triumphal event of the Revolution, hallowed by its historical connection with WASHINGTON and LAFAYETTE, and endeared to every good citizen of New-York for its national and patriotic associations—therefore, we, the citizens of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, do

Resolve, first, That we view with indignation this action on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration, which, as we believe, under the guise of protection to the poor emigrant, is only a cheat to mislead the public from inquiry into the monopoly of fraud to be practiced in the emigrant slave pen, Castle Garden.

Resolved, That the Commissioners have belied their sworn statements as to their intended use of Castle Garden, in this: that they denied the intent to lodge and feed emigrants therein, whereas the result on the first day of their use of the premises they did both, and have made arrangements to continue the same, and [illegible] the use of the Battery, as well with carts as without, all which is in direct violation of their sworn intentions.

Resolved, That this iniquity began with a fraud upon the Legislature and the people, by procuring the passage of a law under which the lobbiers of it had in view the possession of Castle Garden; that it has been aided and abetted by the personal services of THURLOW WEED, whose many days' time spent in assisting the Commissioners to determine what forwarding companies might and what might not sell tickets to emigrants, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the protected emigrant and the Central Railroad Company.

Resolved, That we ask the citizens and tax-payers of New-York to inquire why it is that they have been paying HENRY R. CONKLIN $25,000 a year for five years for the Battery Enlargement—why are they to pay him several hundred thousand more for the sea wall? Is it that a nuisance may be sustained? Why is it that CONKLIN can give his lease of Castle Garden to the Commissioners, and pay them $10,000 a year besides, for a free run among the emigrants while they are shut up in the walls of their landing-place so called?

Resolved, That we demand of the City authorities at once to cancel the violated contracts with CONKLIN in respect to the Battery and Castle Garden, and to eject him from the Battery as a public nuisance.

Resolved, That we have great distrust of the propriety of that business done in Castle Garden, which its conductors seem to think requires for its defence the bravado of carrying to its aid pistols and bowie knives in an open basket, by daylight.

Resolved, That the courage of Commissioner KENNEDY, in flourishing his pistol in defence of the poor emigrant, is only equalled by the imminence of his danger, as appears by his published statements in the newspapers.

Resolved, That the Battery grounds, including Castle Garden, have been given to the public for their use; that it is our right to enjoy that use in an unrestricted manner; that the establishment of an emigrant dépôt in Castle Garden, as it is in fact conducted, is a most dangerous nuisance, destructive to the health, peace and quiet of the neighborhood; that it needlessly creates in our midst a smallpox, ship fever and cholera hospital, and that it ought instantly to be abated; and we call upon the Corporation of the city to exert, without delay, its power to remove this pest, which, in its present place, is a mere private speculation, founded on the plea of benevolence, and which, thus located, will always be highly detrimental to the general welfare and prosperity of the most business part of the city.

Resolved, That we deprecate violence, but we must and will have relief from this great wrong.

The scene from the stand at this time was a novel one. Upturned, waiting for something to hurrah for, was a gaping crowd—boys in part, behind the First-Warders in full force. The torch-bearers first congregated in a company on one wing of the assembly, but when the crowd had well collected, they made a brave charge upon it, and forced an opening into which they arranged themselves in line. And the way they did it was worth noting. Their torches were long pine sticks, one end wrapped round with oakum, and dipped in tar. This made a brilliant light and abundant smoke, and as the tar melted and dropped perpetually, the boys availed themselves of that important fact, and when they would reach this spot or that, only had to point their torches that way. Even First-Warders won't stand melted and flaming tar, so they opened gladly, and the tar marked the way of the torch-bearers on the grass, rather than on the heads and shoulders of the people.

So soon as the meeting opened, the attention was divided between the platform and the operators with the fireworks, who, without regard to the proprieties of time, kept setting off their rockets and Roman candles, which certainly produced a very fine effect. It was a consolation to the crowd to see by the light of the rockets how high the cloud extended—the cloud of lamp-black that the torches served to create—and how much higher than the occupants were, they would have to be, to get even one whiff of "the fresh air of Heaven from off the ocean," which the speaker so highly complimented. Indeed the air was most oppressive. You could see that the wind stirred the branches of the trees, but the smoke stifled it over the crowd. You could see the bay flashing in the light of the torches and rockets, but there was no smell of it near us.

By a bad derangement of affairs, there was no light for the Reporters. The miserable oil lamp stationed in that respectable quarter went out disgusted before the list of Vice-Presidents had been read, and all the substitutes that were provided followed its example with marked punctuality. Once there was a loud cry for lights, and a dozen of the ragamuffin bearers of burning oakum rushed in front of the platform, dazzling the eyes of the audience behind, choking the speaker, setting the distinguished gentlemen on the stage (to wit, the Reporters,) into a cough, and endangering the star-spangled banners. So the boys were ordered out again, and off they went with torches reversed, —each one dropping his hot tar upon the hat of his successor, to the great merriment of all but those most concerned.

But the torch nuisance was soon abated—like the oil lamps, they went out early, and while Mr. O'KEEFE was speaking, the platform and its contents were in total eclipse. We descended at this point to reconnoitre the crowd. From the best "stand-point" below, there was visible a dim outline of something steaming hot, a waving flag, black for any color that could be distinguished—and there was audible a vox, but praeterea nihil.

There was a fine turn-out of the First Ward ladies, and of children in arms; and the children that were not in arms did what they could towards getting arms. The rockets that would not go off they snatched greedily, and, gathering in a circle around the trophies thus plucked, they emptied the powder into a grand heap, and, just as the band struck up a "Yankee Doodle," they touched it off, and in its light danced; a score of the tattered crew, with yells of delight which all swelled the noise, and helped to make the "loud time" spoken of in our head.

One woman, whether a First Warder or from the Fifth-avenue didn't appear, grew ecstatic in her enthusiasm, invited any "bloody Commissioner to come on," planted a plump blow in the face of the only listener in that neighborhood to the patriotic remarks of Captain RYNDERS, and shouted for the Police to take her, if they could. Inasmuch as they could, they did take her—off; and so that source of enthusiasm was "dried up."

The trees are not used to be climbed like the Park trees, yet a few of them bore burdens of boys—poor fellows, who had no torches to carry, and were made democrats among the aristocratic youngsters who walked in the procession and could wield a tar-stick. They had a capital chance to see how dark it was and enjoy the music.

Meanwhile, Capt. RYNDERS had been called to the stand. He opened modestly, as he always does.

CAPTAIN RYNDERS' SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, said he, [vociferous cheers, several rockets and Roman candles and one cannon.] Fellow-Citizens, [more cheers, another rocket and great excitement among the oil lamps. Fellow-Citizens, [faint cheers, no fireworks, no cannon, and a dismal cry in the distance of "Go on, RYNDERS.] Fellow-Citizens: Believe me, that as I was not included in the programme of the list of speakers to-night, I am sorry that you did not call upon somebody else, better able than I am to address you. For, in truth, I am not very well, and it is only through the earnest request of some friends that I have consented to address you. I understood that some eminent speakers would have been here to-night. I wish they had been here—one of them, I know, is present, and I am sure he will do justice to the subject before us. This is one of those questions which people who speak for popularity would be afraid to handle, but I do not care whether it is popular or unpopular so long as I believe it to be right. I do not care whether rich men will care better or worse for me, for speaking on this occasion, for I am here as an independent man, asking no favor from them, and seeking no favor from you. Every man, who feels an interest in the prosperity, happiness and wealth of the City of New-York should feel interested in opposing the establishment of an Emigrant Dépôt in Castle Garden. Had not the enlargement of the Battery been made a question regarding the beauty and health of the City? Was it not intended by such enlargement, to beautify it, and thereby make it a fitting and attractive place of resort,—especially for the poor man, where he might breathe what the rich man could not monopolize—the breath of the pure air from off the ocean? The rich man, he was glad to say, could not make the wind blow, east or west, or north or south,—that was the prerogative of the Almighty. He (Captain R.) claimed a right to participate with the poor men that night,—to participate with him in defending his rights and privileges. If this was one of the ways of beautifying and improving the City, of making it more attractive and more healthful, he could only say, it was one of the strangest. To put a pest-house in your midst is to improve your City,—is to make it more healthy. Why, they had better put it in Union-square, than on the Battery, though he (the speaker) would protest against its being placed there. For he did not want to be hard upon a man because he was rich, but he recognized this difference between a rich man and a poor one, that a rich man could defend himself, while the poor man must make the best att mpt at defence he can. I hope (added Capt. R.) they won't fire any of their guns upon us. With respect to the men who got this measure through, he had nothing to say against them, against THURLOW WEED, or the Emigration Commissioners; but if they, through their agents within that building, fire on us, we are the allied forces, and we will take Sebastopol. If they fire we will fire back again as well as we can. I notice in the newspapers that the Quarantine laws prevail against ships from New-Orleans, Charleston and other places, and yet ship-loads of emigrants are dumped at Castle Garden, when we know that they are afflicted with ship fever. Vessels are placed under the restriction of the Quarantine laws eight or ten miles from here, and yet they take no measures for keeping the ship fever from the inhabitants of the First Ward. Only this morning he talked with a wealthy citizen about the matter, and urged to him that the present arrangement would spoil the Battery. "Oh," said he, "no respectable people live there." I asked him if he would like his pet dog to catch the ship fever and die. He was aghast at the idea, but I asked him if a poor man's child was not as good as a rich man's dog. The other said that was a question, and he (the speaker) gave it up, feeling that Humanity was trodden under degrees. He hoped his hearers would not commit violence, but they had a right to make their protest public. He trusted the Emigrant Commissioners would not fire on them that night. He went on to contrast the old and the new mode of conveying emigrants to the West, and contended that the Commissioners robbed the emigrants more than the runners did, only the former robbed them fully by law, in order to prevent the runners half robbing them without law. He continued in the same strain for some time longer.

The Captain was interrupted quite frequently with applause. Very much of this was due to an enterprising young man who wore a plaid round-about, and clung on the outside of the platform by the edge of the reporter's table. "Hooray! E-hoo-way-rah! Go it Cap'n," he larded each pair of sentences with. "That's very good—very good, indeed," he would say encouragingly to the mass below him, when the Captain took a drink of water.

"Make less noise, there," shouted one who may have been a Vice-President.

"Good! good! that's the talk, Cap'n—hit him again," said Checkered Jacket.

"Charlie, Charlie," suggested another, winningly, "don't make such a d—l of a noise. You bother the Cap'n."

"But 'll you give me the drinks, all the same, if I dry up!"

"All the same, old boy—now keep still."

"Hurra! then, go it on your own hook, now; and boys, be sure you chare him in the right place!"

There were shouts for "O'KEEFE," which—and that evidenced that it was not altogether a Tammany gathering—the crowd intending to take up, shouted a divided shout for "O'Gee," "Ho Kee," "Go Hee," &c., but it was "O'KEEFE," of the Assembly, of whom some citizens have heard before, that came forth and faced the smoke, and the good-natured people. The flags waved, the people shouted, the boys swung their tar-lights, the cannon roared, and the rockets fizzed and showered their golden, scarlet and indigo rain.

HON. MR. O'KEEFE'S SPEECH.

Mr. DAVID O'KEEFE rose to address the assembly: He said he was there for the purpose of denouncing the grossest outrage upon private and public rights it had ever been his lot to notice. He had been a member of the Legislature through which the bill had been passed, in virtue of which the present experiment on the feelings of the people had been made, but he did not vote for it. He did not hesitate to characterize it as a Legislative swindle. Its promoters had not dared to define it in the title which had been given to the bill. It was conceived in fraud, and the proof of it was, that during its agitation it was well known and understood that the lease of Castle Garden was, as part of the agreement, to convey his lease, and this contingency constituted the fraud. "And now," observed the speaker, "this noble and magnificent Battery, the like of which the world never saw," is to be desecrated to the vilest of uses. If the Ward was as it was twenty years ago, when it held all the respectability and wealth of the City, durst the attempt have been then made to put it to its intended purposes? No, no more than dare they think of fixing an emigrant dépôt in the Fifth Ward. But here, the people are comparatively poor, and so they venture to do it. And all this under the guise of philanthropy. How are the poor emigrants treated on landing by these Commissioners? A man cannot go out to see his mother or his sister, if she be dying. Thus do they rob the unfortunate, and it is time they should be saved from the grasp of rich speculators and high-born monopolists, especially from the cadaverous looking creatures such as are some of these Commissioners. He hoped the people would unite and petition the Common Council that the Castle Garden and Battery might be delivered free to the inhabitants of the City.

No other person appearing to address the crowd, the Chairman announced that the meeting stood adjourned to next Monday night; and to the inspiring strains of "Yankee Doodle" about a thousand of the most promiscuous crowd we ever saw gathered in New-York departed to join in a torch-light procession, so the Chairman stated, through the First Ward.

New lamps were provided, new links lighted, and off they started in good spirits, to make all who should see them pass as happy and indignant as were the members of the procession. Altogether it was the pleasantest and best-humored indignation meeting we ever attended. Nobody was hissed, nobody groaned about. The people seemed thankful for the fireworks and the cannon and the music, and pardoned the miserable speaking from "distinguished speakers." Some thirty emigrants were within the Castle last night. They seemed to enjoy the occasion from their windows as well as anybody, and we noticed as we left that the old Castle stood at the last as firm and apparently as impregnable as ever. Long live Castle Garden, and may it ever be as well employed as at present!

Mrs. CATHERINE N. SINCLAIR is playing an engagement at Nevada, and contemplates a professional tour through the State. Her sister, Mrs. VOORHEES, is with her.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the United States.

STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES,
NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: We arrived here to-day, after a pleasant passage of four days from Havana, after lying in that port for twenty days, during which time the weather was exceedingly pleasant and the city perfectly healthy. Our mission being accomplished, to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested therein, we weighed anchor on the 2d instant, and towed to sea the United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, T. D. SHAW, Commander; officers and crew all well. While in Havana arrangements were made by Mr. JOHN GRAHAM to run a semi-monthly line of steamers between New-York and Havana, to connect at the latter port with a line of steamers to the following ports in Mexico—to wit, Sisal, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Tampico. These steamers touch at the aforesaid ports both going and returning, to land the mails and passengers. The line will commence operations with the new steamship Ocean Bird, 2,200 tons, and the steamer United States, 1,500 tons. The latter ship will at once receive on board new boilers, which are now ready for her. She will also be recoppered and thoroughly renovated, and made in every other particular suitable for the trade between Cuba and Mexico, and will sail for Mexico, via Havana, about the middle of September—of which, however, due notice will be given in the public prints. Respectfully yours,

WM. F. PERKINS,

Purser Steamship United States, foot of Eighth-street, East River.

MATTERS IN HAVANA.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

The United States sloop-of-war Falmouth, Commander SHAW, leaves the port of Havana this morning for a cruise of eight or ten days, all in good health. This ship has been well received here, and her presence has been of advantage to our commercial interests while drawing to the flag the respect to which it is entitled. The officers from the commander through have been very popular, while the conduct of her seamen on shore has brought no discredit upon the service.

The Falmouth has been cruising between the tropics for the last eleven months, and has visited every port of any note in the West Indies, the Caribbean Sea, and the Gulf of Mexico, with the loss of but three or four men, exercising important influence wherever she has dropped her anchor. A person, said to have left New-Orleans under suspicious circumstances, was partially arrested on the application of the United States Consul, to Commander WILSON, of the Cyane, who had the schooner G. H. Montague boarded in the offing of our port, where the person was found; the claimant or agent of the party injured who had come here in pursuit, being present at the capture, compounded the matter by receiving all the funds he claimed, permitting the party to enter the port on the schooner. By what authority of law the arrest or capture was made, has not been given to the public. The individual pursued goes on his route to the United States, as he originally intended, according to his own version of the affair, carrying with him the New-Orleans advertisements for his apprehension. The Captain-General consented that the schooner G. H. Montague should be intercepted outside of the harbor by a vessel of war of the United States, and forced beyond the jurisdiction of the guns of the Moro Castle, for the purpose of vindicating public justice, as it had been presented to his attention by the acting Consul of the United States. The fine American ship Niagara, LEE, which arrived here 20th, was yesterday transferred under the Spanish flag,—whole cost to her delivery, including alterations made after her purchase in New-York, $37,000. The steamer United States is contracted for, but will not be transferred to Spanish owners and the Spanish flag until sundry alterations are made, and a new set of boilers placed in the City of New-York. Captain GRAHAM has established very favorable connections here for his new enterprise, and for himself, personally, gained the warm regard of our business community. Exchange on New-York, 3 discount. Freights—nothing; and business at our lowest point—dull; but we have good health and some rational amusements.

Collision on the Delaware—Great Loss of Life.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 6.

On Saturday night, about 9 o'clock, and during the storm, the steamer Gen. McDonald, while on her way to Cape Island, with an excursion party, ran into the schooner A. G. Pease, lying at anchor just above the Lazaretto. The boat had been chartered by Mr. JARRETT, of Baltimore, and she was advertised to leave Dock-street wharf at 9 o'clock, and stop at New-Castle, to take on board the excursionists from Baltimore and Washington. When the boat left her wharf there were more than one hundred passengers on board; the night was very dark and raining heavily, consequently the pilot was compelled to use great caution in threading his way down the Delaware, for fear of coming in contact with other vessels. When a short distance above the Lazaretto, while those on board were enjoying themselves, and dilating upon the pleasures of a dip in old ocean, on their arrival at the Island, the pilot of the McDonald discovered a schooner close upon the bow of the steamer, with her head up stream. A sharp and quick turn of the wheel caused the McDonald to sheer a little, but not sufficient to escape the threatened danger, for the next moment a loud crash was heard, intermingled with screams and loud exclamations from those on board the steamer and the schooner, which caused the most intense excitement and fright among the passengers. In a moment it was discovered that the bowsprit of the schooner had entered the side of the steamer, in front of the wheel-house, about thirty feet from her bow, on the larboard side, and sweeping off the barber shop, injuring the wheel-house, guards, stanchions and timbers, while the schooner continued to ride safely, save the loss of her bowsprit and some few other injuries. The steamer was forced from her course, and made to careen over nearly to her guards by the force of the collision, but fortunately for the living freight on board, her hull was uninjured.

But the saddest portion of the story remains to be told, and that is the loss of life, though to what extent we are not yet able to tell, as there was no register of the names of passengers on board, and the passengers themselves being strangers to each other, could not tell, except in two cases, who were missing. Some of those on board say that, when the room used as a barber shop was broken and carried overboard, there were ten or fifteen persons precipitated into the river with it, while others say that there were but four inside, at the time of the accident. Be that as it may, there seems to be no doubt of the drowning of Mr. DOUGLASS, one of the agents of Cumming's Cape May Express, and Mr. WINSLOW, of Chester, freight agent of the Baltimore Railroad Company, and a colored boy belonging to the boat. Among those swept overboard was Mr. WALTERS, editor of the Delaware County Republican, who was fortunately rescued by Captain SPENCER, of the schooner Maria L. Hill, of Portland, though much bruised. Mr. COVERDALE, agent of the Express Dispatch, at Beverly, was much bruised, but returned to his home in the Edwin Forrest yesterday morning.

The steamer McDonald, after the accident, was anchored in the stream, and the agent, Mr. COHEN, landed at Chester, and informed Mr. HUDDELL, who obtained a car, came to Philadelphia and procured the services of the steamer Sun, which vessel left her wharf about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, returning about 4, A. M. Ninety-eight of the passengers were brought up by the Sun and safely landed. At 7 o'clock, the Sun returned to the scene of the accident, and towed the McDonald to Wilmington for repairs.

The Captain of the schooner A. G. Pease informed us that his vessel was anchored in the stream with the usual light displayed, and at the time of the accident, himself and some of the crew were sitting on the deck of his vessel. They observed the steamboat coming down the river, but had no idea of a collision until a very brief period before it occurred. The jib-boom, bowsprit, cat-heads and cutwater of the schooner were carried away and the plankshear cut in. These are about the only injuries sustained by this vessel. Yesterday morning the Pease was brought to the City and anchored off the Navy Yard. She is an Eastern vessel, hailing from Portland. [illegible]

Mr. COVERDALE, of Beverly, was injured, it is supposed internally, as he was spitting blood all the way up to the City. He thinks there must have been at least twenty persons in the barber shop at the time of the accident and that he and Mr. WALTERS were the only ones saved.

At the time of the collision the McDonald careened over, and the chain box broke loose from its fastenings, and was launched into the Delaware on the opposite side of the boat.

Mr. HUDDELL returned yesterday afternoon from the scene of the disaster, and from him we learned that Mr. MARK WARNE, a brother-in-law of Mr. WALTERS, is missing, and supposed to be drowned. Also, a man named RAMSEY, or RAMSY, who lived in South-street. Soon after the accident a steam tow-boat passed and Mr. REGISTER, of New-Castle, and two others whose names we could not ascertain, got on board and proceeded to New-Castle. Mr. WINSLOW, Mr. WALTERS and his brother-in-law, had been in the barber shop but a few minutes before they were hurled with great force into the water. Mr. WALTERS had his left arm injured, and one of his fingers cut off, the piece hanging only by the skin; he replaced the piece and bound it up. Late yesterday afternoon, the body of a man floated into Chester upon a piece of timber, or rather the timber kept him up in consequence of the end of it having been forced into [illegible] him. The timber struck him on the pocket-book, which was forced into his abdomen. It was taken out, and inside of it was found some money, and an envelope directed to GEORGE [illegible], JOHN G. KOHLENBER, Esq., [illegible], Lancaster Co., Pa.; on the back, in pencil, was the word Monday, and some other [illegible] which was almost obliterated by blood. We are indebted to Captain BALL, of the steamer Edwin Forrest, for the information in relation to the discovery of this body.

Mr. HUDDELL says that three vessels were anchored near the scene of disaster, and that the pilot, in attempting to get by two of them, ran into the A. G. Pease.

A Small Pecuniary Husband Lost.

Mrs. SMITH has lost her husband. She suspects that he ran away with another man's wife, which, of course, SMITH ought not to have done without his consent. [illegible] particularly the masculine Smiths—are, as is notorious, a rather scaly set. Several of them have been transported to Botany Bay, and quite a number have been hung—not enough. It would seem, How a smart, proper woman, like the lady whose advertisement we copy, ever allowed herself to be wheedled into marrying a Smith, is not clear. It is pleasant, however, to know that she bears up against her afflictions like a true woman. All she asks is to get her tongue at the rascally [illegible] SMITH for half an hour, and she will be satisfied. Perhaps, after all, it was a considerable amount of experimental knowledge of the power of Mrs. SMITH's tongue that caused Mr. SMITH to decamp. If so, it is not likely that $2 will tempt him to return.

But we are anticipating the advertisement [illegible] we publish as found in the Mount Holly Mirror:

MY HUSBAND GONE!—TWO DOLLARS REWARD.—I feel it to be my duty to inform the public that my husband, GEORGE SMITH, has left me without any just cause—and as it is believed that he has gone off with another man's wife, I caution all women from having anything to do with him—for if he will deceive me [illegible]—and no confidence can be placed in him. He is of short stature, rather stout, dark complexion, jet black hair, and pretty good looking. If he has taken another woman with him, as I suppose he has, I shall consider him [illegible] potatoes," and never will live with him again. I should like to see him for about half an hour, just to let him have the length of my tongue, and oh! wouldn't I give it to him. Anybody who will bring him back, so that he can have my opinion of him, shall receive two dollars of hard-earned money.

HENRIETTA SMITH.

MT. HOLLY, July 30, 1855.

Letter from Hon. Kenneth Rayner.

The following letter gives the authority upon which the statement was recently made by the Washington Organ, that the determination of President PIERCE to make Mr. CAMPBELL Postmaster General was known to the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid at a very early day:

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, July 19, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the [illegible] inst., in which you refer to the denial by the Union newspaper of the truth of the statement [illegible] spoken of by me in my speech at Washington, and afterwards by you in your oration of the Fourth of [illegible] Hon. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, our late Minister to Spain.

Mr. BARRINGER first mentioned this matter to me last Winter, in Raleigh, and I have since taken occasion to allude to it several times in delivering popular addresses. About four weeks since, on my return from Philadelphia, I met Mr. BARRINGER in Baltimore, and in the course of conversation with him I mentioned the fact that I had taken occasion to speak publicly of what he had said to me about the Pope's Nuncio, at Madrid, having stated to me, before he (Mr. B.) had heard, and before the news of the same had reached Madrid, of the formation of Mr. PIERCE's Cabinet, that he (the said Nuncio) could tell him one man that would be in the Cabinet, to wit: Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

This was as I had received the statement from Mr. BARRINGER in the first instance, and it was the time that I had spoken of it. I asked Mr. BARRINGER if I had represented him correctly, for that I should probably speak of it again, and I wished to be sure, that I might give the statement correctly. Mr. B. replied that I had stated the matter correctly, and then went on to relate the occasion and incidents of this remark to him by the Pope's Nuncio.

A few days since, I received a letter from Mr. BARRINGER, dated "Niagara Falls, July [illegible], 1855," in which, after alluding to the fact that he had lately seen published a synopsis of my speech in Washington, in which I was reported as having mentioned the matter in terms somewhat variant from those in which he stated it to me, and then he (Mr. BARRINGER) goes on to reiterate what he had twice before stated to me.

I will quote to you, verbatim, the language used by him, in an extract from this letter, just received, (to wit:)

"Before I had any authentic and accurate information of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was still a subject of conjecture at the Court of Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio) told me that Judge Campbell, of Pennsylvania, was appointed, and that he was a Catholic, which was to me the first intimation I had, either of his appointment or of his religion."

This is the statement, as I had given it, when alluding to it in public; although it might have been slightly varied in newspaper reports, and this, I think, establishes a charge, long since made, and believed by thousands, that there was an understanding, to call it by no worse name, that the Roman Catholic vote should be given to Mr. PIERCE, and that he, in turn, should give to that Church a seat in his Cabinet, as well as many other high positions.

You are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter, in vindication of yourself against the charge of falsehood by the Union newspaper, inasmuch as you based your statement on my authority.

Yours, very truly, K. RAYNER.

A World's Temperance Convention.

At the Semi-Annual Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, held at Albany, [illegible] of June, 1855, the following Resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the World's Temperance Committee, appointed at the World's Temperance Convention, held in New-York, September, 1853, Hon. NEAL DOW, of Maine, Chairman, be [illegible] to call future conventions, be requested to call a World's Convention at an early day, at such place as they may deem best for the [illegible].

The following are the names, and address, of the persons composing the Committee above alluded to:

Hon. NEAL DOW, Portland, Maine, Chairman.
Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON, Port Sarnia, Canada West.
Hon. J. B. O'NEAL, Newberry, S. C.
Gen. F. B. CARY, College Hill, Ohio.
CHRISTIAN KEENER, Esq., Baltimore, Maryland.
E. C. DELAVAN, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
Prof. AMASA MCCOY, Albany, N. Y., [illegible].
Hon. ASA [illegible], Albany, N. Y., [illegible].
Hon. B. [illegible], Albany, N. Y., [illegible].

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 18, 1855.

Toward the middle of the last century, an individual of the age of 38 years was condemned to the hulks for life. It was then the custom, or at any rate in his case it was the humor, of the Court, to pronounce the sentence for the term of 99 years. The criminal has undergone this somewhat prolonged confinement, and a few days ago was set at liberty; though bent double, and bowed almost to the knees, he is in the enjoyment of perfect health. He attains next month, his 131st birthday. Where is BARNUM? If, induced by this paragraph, he should visit France to procure this interesting specimen of second childhood, as a fitting pendant to the Baby Show, I shall refer him to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, my authority. Though he could hardly blame me for misleading him, as it once misled me.

I understand, that in America, young physicians find it difficult to locate themselves in settlements or clearings still free from the presence of a practitioner. This is not the case in France. The Prefect of the [illegible] publishes the names of four rural districts, which need a doctor, and offers a prize of forty dollars to the first physician who establishes himself in each of the localities mentioned. It is true that the population are unable to pay for advice, and will settle for visits by returning them; but the budget contains, for these four districts, the sum of 2,500 francs, to be divided into tickets of [illegible], which the doctors will take in payment, and which the treasury will redeem. Such opportunities are rare.

The model Frigate anchored in the Seine, has added a new feature to the attractions of Paris, and fixed its reputation as a sea-port forever. It announces "Naval Breakfasts" on board and as an additional inducement, advertises sea biscuit from Cherbourg!

M. MINIE, of ballet celebrity, has just lost his patent case, before the Imperial Court of Paris. He sold his patent for France four years ago to a M. MARCHANT. Last year, a M. MARES offered to the Minister of War an improvement on the MINIE ballet. M. MARCHANT, hearing of this, sued him for infringement. The advocate of M. MARES pleaded that MINIE, belonging to the army, and holding a commission from the Government to make improvements in instruments of war, could not take out a patent for any improvement so made. The Imperial Court decided that the patent was null, and that any one may manufacture or improve upon it.

The Emperor has decided that the sums usually spent upon the *fête* of the 15th of August, shall this year be devoted to works of beneficence—to the relief of the widows and orphans of the Army of Invasion. From this, you may infer that there is to be no *fête* on the 15th of August. True, but there is to be one on a larger scale on the 17th, in honor of the arrival of Queen VICTORIA; and during a period of six weeks, partly on her account, and partly in view of the Exposition, there is to be a wondrous series of *rejoicings*, both official and municipal. The most noticeable feature of the programme, which is not yet public, is an illumination of the Palace and Park of Versailles, as has never been attempted since the time of LOUIS XIV. A novel arrangement by which the Grand Waters will be made to play in the midst of continuous fireworks is spoken of. A company has been formed—nothing can be undertaken in France except under the auspices of associated capital,—for the manufacture of British colors, badges, St. Georges, &c., which the Government will need, and which the public may perhaps adopt, out of hospitality and good humor. It is to hoped that this first festivity of the alliance—this revival of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, will not be marred by any ill timed intrusion of Messrs. GORTSCHAKOFF and TOTLEBEN.

The little King of Portugal was at Naples at the last advices. BOMBA has a mode of doing honor to royal visitors that no other European sovereign possesses. He has all the lazzaroni put in prison, and clears the streets of its traditional mendicants. This was done not long ago for the Grand-Dukes NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, and this has been done for his Majesty of Lisbon. Hack-drivers are compelled to wear ribbons in their hats, and generally to give to their persons an unusual air of cleanliness and variety. Loafers are forbidden to go barefoot. It is said that King PEDRO was more moved by these evidences of the prosperity and civilization of Naples, than he had been at Paris by the review of the Champ de Mars, or the ball at the Hotel de Ville.

The display of the crown jewels at the Exposition is now complete. The most recent inventory gives their number as 64,812, their weight as 18,751 carats, and their value as considerably more than four millions of dollars. The most remarkable of all is a single diamond, called the Regent, from the fact of it having been purchased during the minority of LOUIS XV.; it weighs 136 carats, and is worth $2,000,000. The crown contains 5,206 brilliants, 146 rubies and 59 sapphires; its value is $3,800,000. The sword contains 1,569 roses; a single opal is estimated at $7,000; a hat button at $50,000. The Salic law seems to have influenced the value of the articles intended to adorn the Empress, or the Queen. Their aggregate cost was not over $600,000. However, the Privy Purse is long enough to remedy any little defects of this sort. A good many people wonder where the Privy Purse ends and where the Treasury begins.

M. DUMAS—not the romancer, but the chemist—is earnestly engaged in a series of experiments upon the possibility of producing an artificial wine, to take the place of grape juice, during the crisis in the vineyards. There will always be wine enough for the rich, as he desires to furnish the new beverage at a price not over two sous a quart, that the working classes may have no excuse for drinking water. Fermented beet juice with a taste of alcohol, is the base of his mixture, the proper sanitary qualities being obtained from certain roots and herbs. Do not suppose that when he has succeeded to his satisfaction, he will either establish a distillery or a bar; or that he will sell the receipt; or that he will invent a name for the product, like Mr. BARNOUIN's "Bek-Ali," or the "Family Drink." The prefects of the departments will be instructed to popularize and circulate the process of manufacture and the proportions of the ingredients. People will be called upon to taste the new substitute for wine, in the name of the Academy of Sciences.

The last thoroughfare cut is to be called La Rue de l'Alma. It is located upon ground where the Crimean campaign was hatched—the site of the late Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Historical propriety has been consulted in the designation of Alma-street; a similar consideration of the splendid will prevent us, in Paris, from even walking in La Rue de Waterloo, upon the Boulevard de Sebastopol, or upon La Chaussée de Cronstadt.

EMILE AUGIER, the author of "Gabrielle" and "Philiberte," met with ill-luck last night at the Vaudeville, in presence of the Emperor, with his new play of "Le Mariage d'Olympe, or the Lorette Married." He had said to himself that none of the famous dramas written of late upon the conduct and manoeuvres of these ladies had represented them in the new sphere opened to them by wedlock. In "La Dame aux Camelias," *Marguerite* dies, opportunely; in "Les Filles de Marbre," *Marco* drives *Raphael* to despair and death; and in "Le Demi-Monde," *Suzanne d'Ange* is unmasked when on the point of realizing her schemes of an ambitious marriage. M. AUGIER supposes his lorette to have succeeded, and in his first act presents *Olympe* to the young and inexperienced scion of an illustrious house. The remaining acts develop and prepare the denouement, in view of which the play was conceived. The infamy brought upon the family is such—*Madame* [illegible] introduces such society—and, in an orgie consequent upon the arrival of her mother, a fashionable *procuress*, outrages decency by such villainous behavior, that the father of the unhappy husband determines to wash out the disgrace brought upon his house, and deliberately opening a box of pistols, shoots his son's wife through the heart! This play had been with difficulty authorized by the Censure; and even after its authorization, and upon the eve of the first representation, the Minister of State earnestly requested the author to change the catastrophe. M. AUGIER declared it to be impossible, as his object was to show the irremediable disgrace and calamity which flow from these too frequent matches. When the pistol was fired the audience remained for a moment as if stupefied, and then burst into an energetic protest. It would not accept the means adopted by the outraged Baron to reinstate his good name; it refused to admit, as a termination to a drama aiming at pointing a moral, a crime which must infallibly bring the perpetrator to the scaffold. The play was not damned—it is altogether too powerfully written for that. The audience will content itself with expressing its nightly disapprobation of the *dénouement*. It required all the talent of the author to render the position a tenable one—to introduce into a chateau and among its high-bred inmates the tastes, the manners and the conversation of *Miss Olympe Morin* and her horrible mother. The drama is admirably played, and a number of dangerous situations are saved by the skill of the actors. Still it cannot attain permanent success, and will not probably see its fiftieth night.

"The Demi-Monde" has come to an end for the Summer, with the one hundredth representation. The proceeds have been $60,000—the Author's share being $6,000. The Manager also made him a present of the gross receipts of the last night. The motive for the suspension of the play is the interesting condition of Madame ROSE CHERI, who after seven years' marriage, requires a leave of absence for family reasons. What, I have asked myself, will be the surname of the impending boy or girl? Not CHERI, certainly, which is the fancy name of the mother; not CIZOS, which was her maiden name, and which she must have lost in her marriage. Will it be MONTIGNY, think you? MONTIGNY is the name by which the father, the Manager of the Gymnase, is universally known. The privilege of his theatre is conceded to him in that name. He so signs contracts, and promises to pay. But MONTIGNY is not his name. LEMOINE is his real name. If, indeed, that, too, is not an assumed title—of which I am, by no means, sure.

The "Vespers," which are performed three times a week, produce, on an average, $2,500 a night. The Opera gives supplementary performances every Thursday, when ALBONI sings *Fides* in the "Prophet," a character for which she is entirely unfit. The audience, on these occasions—for which subscription tickets are not good—is composed almost exclusively of foreigners and provincials. Quizzes and appreciators of the ridiculous frequent the stalls on that night, to be merry over "gownds" from the Departments, and "bunnets" from SWAN's and EDGAR's.

Poor RAGANI's resignation as Manager of the Italian Opera has been accepted, as it seems that several other individuals are desirous of losing money like RONCONI, LUMLEY, and RAGANI last. Your Castle Garden tenor, SALVI, is engaged for the coming season.

RACHEL closes her farewell performances next week. They have been immensely successful, and tickets are really not to be had. On the first night of the six the showers of flowers quite obscured the footlights. However, this demonstration was entirely artificial. A friend who was seated in the stalls, next to RAPHAEL, the brother, tells me that that youthful Jew had three bouquets under his seat, which he hurled at his sister at intervals. After the performance, RACHEL said to LATOUR DE ST. YVARS, "My brother is a perfect BARNUM."

The three last performances are for the benefit of various individuals: *Cinna* for M. DE FYE, the discomfited English manager, who will share the proceeds with WALLACK; *Phèdre* for Mme. THENARD, the duenna of the Comedie Française, who retires after forty-four years of active service; and *Andromaque* for Mdlle. JUDITH. The public is not agreeably impressed by this spasm of benevolence which, on the eve of her departure, seems to have a very evident and rather selfish motive.

In spite of the dissuasion of her friends, she *will* play *Marie Stuart* before leaving. She cannot fail to suffer immensely by comparison with RISTORI, but she is determined to make the attempt. She has fixed Saturday night for the adventure—one of RISTORI's nights—so that that lady may be unable to witness the enterprise and its results. Were the house ten times as capacious, it would be full, as there is the greatest interest to see RACHEL in a character which RISTORI has made exclusively her own.

Of the latter lady I have an interesting fact to chronicle. She was waited on some days ago by ARSENE HOUSSAYE, manager of the French Theatre; he stated that he had received instructions from the Government to attach her permanently to that institution, if she would do France the favor to consent. The strong sense of the Italianne did not desert her in this perilous conjuncture, and she replied that her foreign accent would be an insurmountable obstacle to her ever performing in French. The next day the Minister of State renewed the proposition personally, and added that the Emperor had expressed a strong hope that she would find the inducements offered sufficient to overcome her objections. She still declined, though with very natural regrets. I rejoice at her resolution, though no one would be more delighted than myself at her stay. But to play in a foreign language is an impossibility and an absurdity. I trust RISTORI will never leave us for the ridiculous country where she has wasted twenty years of her magnificent life; but if she is to remain here, I hope it will be to interpret her own and not a foreign literature. The great feature just now, in such *soirées* as have survived the hot weather, is the announcement, about midnight, by the usher, of Monsieur le Marquis et Madame la Marquise DEL GRILLO.

The Minister of State has done another good thing this week. He has annulled the engagement, by the Hippodrome, of poor old grandmother SAQUI, the octogenarian rope-dancer. She is to have a pension, instead. I remember imploring His Excellency the Minister, in your columns, to take this step, and to prevent Mrs. SAQUI from taking any, at least in public. I am glad to see that the appeal has been heard. The Hippodrome has obtained the Aztecs, in compensation, and the manager has been admitted to show them to His Majesty.

A splendid edition of MILTON's *Paradise Lost*, translated by CHATEAUBRIAND, with "Philosophical Reflections" by LAMARTINE, and with 25 new engravings, is published to-day.

DICK TINTO.

PARIS, Friday, July 20, 1855.

HORACE GREELEY left Paris yesterday for London, and will probably not return. Not that the tedious affair in which he has been involved is settled—far from it. It would seem as if the restoration of the statue at New-York to the hands of persons charged to return it to France, should immediately have put an end to a lawsuit at once odious and ridiculous. But it is certain that it has not advanced the matter in the most remote degree. On the contrary it is probable that this incident, so decisive in its nature, and so likely to place the plaintiff in the wrong, so far as his attack on Mr. G. is concerned, has produced the singular effect of disinclining the *complaining party* to proceed. Hence they have invented delays and invented obstacles, and choose to let the matter hang rather than to close it. It would appear that they are afraid to dismiss and release the case with a verdict in Mr. G.'s favor—the only one that could now be given—lest he might retaliate by an action *for* illegal imprisonment, or in some way use his advantage against them. So the affair is allowed to come to a natural end, by the departure of the defendant, in preference to settling it by a hearing and a judgment. Mr. GREELEY leaves with the most unfavorable ideas of French administration of justice, and does not conceal opinions adverse not only to the hostile party, but to the probity of his own lawyer and the honesty of the Judge.

Our Legation is again in trouble with its dispatch bag. A rasping missive has been received from the State Department on the subject, to which I understand a reply, now in preparation, quite as spicy and much more sensible, will soon be sent. I regret my file of the TIMES, and so do several gentlemen who were in the habit of enjoying its uninterrupted sequence of dates. What motive can the State Department have to prevent the diffusion of knowledge? And will it not send orders to Mr. HILL, the successor of Mr. PIERCE, to pack the bundle *in*, in the semi-weekly bag as before? I may mention that the British Legation here dispatches a valise daily, into which it often puts *five hundred letters*, and rarely fewer than two hundred. I will also state that an English physician here received by means of this conveyance, during the space of six weeks, an edition of a medical work for European circulation, numbering 1,500 copies. Not the tithe of this has ever been transacted by the comparatively diminutive bags that vibrate between New-York and Paris, and I am sure that if the Government wishes to correct abuses, it can easily find much nobler game.

Mr. VATTEMARE's long-promised article in apology for the poverty of the American display at the Crystal Palace will appear to-morrow. He is asking advice upon the proof-sheet, to-day.

The Jurymen give a dinner to Prince NAPOLEON next Monday, at the Jardin d'Hiver. The tickets are sixty francs. The United States contribute therefore 120 francs in the persons of Messrs. FLEISHMANN and MARSHAL WOODS.

RACHEL played last night for the benefit of the English actors. The receipts were $1,500, about. The Minister of State sent an injunction to the Treasurer not to hand over the proceeds to M. DE FYE, the impresario of the English Company, till the bills of the members had been settled from it. RACHEL appears quite broken down in health and spirits.

We have learned this week from America, that the Empress EUGENIE is in an interesting position. There has not been even a rumor to that effect here.

Reports are rife of the supersedure of PELISSIER by BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. It is certain that the General-in-Chief has lost all the confidence he ever inspired, and that daring without prudence, energy without judgment, which are bad enough anywhere, are especially disastrous at Sebastopol. D. T.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Business in San Francisco—Mercantile Mistakes—Real Estate—Duels and Cowhidings—Page & Bacon's Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 16, 1855.

I will endeavor to consume the few moments' time between a "chill" just gone and a fever just coming, in a "mere mention" of matters and things in this jumbled-up city. In the way of business things look a little better, as the traders in the mines have recently been paying for the goods bought of San Francisco jobbers on credit, and the merchants have more money than they can use profitably, and from sheer restlessness are going into speculations, creating a furore and excitement with nothing to warrant it. The articles of candles, matches, starch, coffee, &c., are at present their fancy. Candles went up from 26 to 38 within the last four days, and an attempt is now making to control the entire stock of that article. It will require $200,000 to do it, but the money is here and ready. In Flour there is "no movement," unless some pile has tumbled down recently. It is a treacherous article, and the speculators have burned their fingers too many times. These speculative movements are a great injury to the mercantile interests, as the people at the East, fancying the supply is limited on account of the advance in price, will commence shipping again, and build their hopes of a profit on the quotations about the time their goods are off Rio—but when they arrive, 10 per cent. under cost and charges, will be market price again. I'll bet a card of molasses-gingerbread that the sly ones—the "Joey B.'s"—on the reception of the news of the advance, will slip around town, buy and ship all they can get on "short time," thinking *they* are smart; and when the vessel arrives here she will turn out some thousands of boxes more than her manifest shows, and our friends' lot will be but a fraction. Some very smart New-Yorker shipped a large lot of candles in hogsheads—boxes all nicely packed, and packages put down as "unspecified merchandise." In the process of discharging, the head of one came out, and so did several boxes of candles, discovering the ruse. Perhaps the consignee didn't get laughed at? Of course the expense was increased by the manoeuvre, and at the time the article was worth about New-York cost. All I can say will not influence the wise "noddies" in New-York and Boston who know so much better than we do what we require, so I shall leave them to their wisdom. "Bile in," hombres, and put your foot in it! As for the stock of goods on hand, there is probably, with some exceptions, a full supply for twelve or fifteen months. But send along the goods, they are worth the storage, anyhow, and there are lots of large warehouses that want business.

Real estate lays lower than ever black ducks did, perfectly flat, even on hillsides. A man owning a lot that cost him $3,000 is lucky to get $1,500 for it. Capitalists won't loan over 10 per cent. on cost of said lots, and those who have made loans would like to recall them. The merchants are at this time the only safe, sound men in the community—they are all right.

Fourth of July went off very quietly. The city was too much in debt and too poor to afford the luxury of "fire-works," so the boys had to content themselves with squibs and "crackers"—the demand for which was exceedingly brisk. I noticed the most Pat-riotic individuals were those from the Emerald Isle and various other countries best known to themselves. A Frenchman, very full of patriotism and claret wine, insisted on hooraying for "de Gen-e-ral Fort July." He was instructed, and told to "hooray for General WINE," the candy and ice cream man, and BARNUM in miniature, which he continued to do the remainder of the day, until he fell in the canoe. People as a general thing did not get any more bricks in their hats than was expected of good citizens, although we observed by night the "Know-Nothing" party had received great accessions to their ranks.

Duels and cow-hidings are getting very fashionable lately, and are of daily occurrence. The list of items in that line commenced on Monday. A gentleman returning home unexpectedly found *another* gentleman making himself very much at home in his easy chair, smoking his cigars and making love, tis supposed, to his wife. Being rather a hasty and choleric individual, he immediately displays his skill in the manly art of self-defence, and finished the performance by kicking the intruder down stairs—all of which was very wrong, as his wife positively assured him there was not the slightest cause of dissatisfaction; old friend—called a moment, &c., &c.

No. 2 was not so intricate a case. Capt. CARD, commanding the steam-tug *Martin White*, said something about *Capt. CHADWICK, of the Helen Hensley*, and Capt. C. not relishing it, pitched into *Capt.* CARD and played the deuce with him, leaving him it is said looking more like the Jack of Spades than any other Card. Next day Capt. VANDEWATER published a card about Capt. CARD, and said something and got himself in a "muss," and very nearly a thrashing. Capt. C. struck him with a cowhide two or three times, which was very unchristian like, for he is much Mr. VANDEWATER's superior in physical force. A couple of gents from La Belle France disagreed on some matters, but agreed on "small swords" and took a game of "punch and thrust" until one let daylight into the other's dinner, and so ended the fight. Whether the recipient has ended yet or not I am uninformed. Not to be outdone, a couple of waiters in Sacramento, gentlemen from *Ethiopia*, with slight curl in their hair, went out to take the kinks and conceit out of each other; but the ruthless police arrested them on the ground in the act, which was very unkind. Mr DILLON,—Mons. PATRICK DILLON,—Consul of France, Vice Consul of Netherlands and high functionary generally, has been getting himself into another difficulty. It appears he wrote to capitalists in *Paris* not to put their trust in Creole Frenchmen of New-Orleans, which applied so pointedly that Mr. SAMUEL HERMANN, of the latter city, applied to Mr. DILLON for an explanation, and not getting any he slapped the rubicund cheek of Mr. DILLON, who had Mr. H. arrested and several days subsequently challenged him. Mr. HERMANN accepted and chose small swords. Mr. DILLON's second said Mr. DILLON didn't know a small sword from a large one, and didn't understand puncturing with that weapon. So the matter rests. This said Mr. DILLON was like a good Christian, *peaceably* disposed, and did not like to have a defunct Frenchman on his mind, but the citizens of that nation seemed to think Mr. DILLON ought to fight and think so still. Mr. D. has not fully made up his mind about that small matter; he is making it up now.

Mr. COHEN, brother of the receiver of ADAMS & Co., wanted to flog somebody, so he pitched into Mr. PARK, of the law firm of HALLECK, PEACHY, BILLINGS, PARK & Co. Now Mr. PARK had been pitched into so often without ever resenting any such movement, that it was a pretty safe conclusion to come to that Mr. PARK was a man of great forbearance, and wouldn't fight. So it was showing good judgment on COHEN's part—he battered little PARK, somewhat soothed his warlike spirit and then felt better. I presume if Mr. PARK felt at all he felt *worse*.

Everybody in New-York knew "Dandy Cox." Poor Dandy he has "pegged out" and retired forever from the business of renovating old clothes; he died on the 9th instant; was buried with great pomp—a colored Brass Band preceded the cortege, and the line of carriages was a very long one.

There was considerable excitement in the streets for a day or two after Judge CHAMBERS' (of PAGE, BACON & Co.) famous affidavit that he believed J. C. WOODS, of ADAMS & Co., had swindled PAGE, BACON & Co., by selling them gold dust for five years at a higher figure by $2 an ounce than it was worth. Says he believes said WOODS colored the gold so as to make it look very fine and nice. It was mean in WOODS to sell PAGE, BACON & Co. gold dust at a profit. If Judge CHAMBERS could have foreseen the ridicule he has brought upon the house of PAGE, BACON & Co. by such a statement, he never would have made it. It is a candid admission that ADAMS & Co. were smarter than PAGE, BACON & Co. by $2 an ounce, and the *aspect* of their style of doing business was [illegible].

The Supreme Court has decided that the attachments on the assets of ADAMS & Co. hold good, by which decision three or four men sweep the whole, leaving the depositors and certificate holders with a prospect of never getting the first red cent.

The clipper ship *Harvey Birch* sailed for Liverpool [illegible], taking a cargo of over 2,000 tons of breadstuffs. We have sent you several cargoes, and expect to feed you quite extensively hereafter. California will soon be able to compete with the States. It is true that our cost of labor is three times greater, but the crop is six times greater, which more than makes up the difference.

By the arrival of the Nicaragua steamer we hear of the fight between WALKER and the Legitimist party. The odds were against him, and he "took water." We learn also of the cholera having broken out at San Juan; 63 deaths occurred from it on the passage up of the *Cortes*. It will undoubtedly have the effect to turn the tide of emigration hither to the Panama route. It seems to have given the Pacific Mail Company the predominance in the number of passengers leaving here to-day.

Madame ANNA BISHOP has taken the Metropolitan Theatre, and is giving a series of operas. The first, "La Gazza Ladra," went off finely. The Italian Opera Troupe have quarrelled and broken up in a row. BARILLA SCOLA and two or three of the other prominent ones go to South America. LANZONI and the balance remain here and join ANNA BISHOP. A Mr. CAPLE and Miss GODDARD came here from Australia, heralded by the papers, and expected to astonish us natives, and they did it. Such playing,—they played "King Henry the VIII," and to see Miss GODDARD do up the *Queen* was enough to make King HENRY perfectly justifiable if he had behaved much worse.

The only amusements that pay, are the Colored Operas and Burlesques; the people want to laugh, and are willing to pay a dollar for the privilege. "O."

San Francisco City News.

We are indebted to the *Alta California*, steamer edition, for our summary of their monthly events:

The chief matter of importance during the past fortnight has been the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city, at which the usual amount of patriotic enthusiasm was shown. Six independent military companies turned out, making a goodly display. Very few accidents occurred to mar the festivities of the day. There were places of amusement open in all directions in and around the city. Two companies of firemen, one from Marysville and one from Sacramento, visited this city, and contributed largely to the enthusiasm of the occasion. What with the firemen, the military, the beauty of the day, the general freedom and hilarity observed on all hands, and the absence of any rowdyism or disgraceful conduct on the occasion, San Francisco may well be proud of the 79th Anniversary of the country's birthday.

The following vessels have arrived at this port from the Eastern States since the 1st of July: Ship *Northern Empire*, 127 days from New-York; ship *Atalanta*, 124 days from New-York; ship *Paragon*, 145 days from New-York.

A dispute occurred, on the 1st of July, between Mr. SAMUEL HERMANN, of La., and now residing in this city, and M. DILLON, the French Consul. M. DILLON having written some offensive communications to his Government respecting the French residents of California, the subject was taken up by Mr. HERMANN, and the Consul refusing to explain, he was slapped in the face by Mr. HERMANN. A duel between the parties was anticipated, but did not transpire, there being a disagreement respecting the weapons. Mr. HERMANN, being the challenged party, chose small swords, to which the friends of M. DILLON objected, on the ground that he did not understand its use, and so the matter rests. The French residents are anxious that their Consul, who is a member of the Legion of Honor, shall avenge the insult he alleges he, as well as the French nation, has received.

Mr. JOHN P. HILL, brother of Capt. JAMES M. HILL, of the clipper ship *Northern Empire*, met a sudden death on the 2d inst., by falling overboard from that ship, in attempting to leap on board, striking his head violently against the fluke of the anchor in his descent. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and has been a resident of California since '49. His remains were buried from the ship July 3d.

His Honor J. S. HAGER, took his seat in the Fourth District Court, on the 2d inst., as successor to Hon. DELOS LAKE, resigned. A large number of persons were present to witness his inauguration.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 4th about 3 o'clock, in the kitchen of a public house known as the "Crystal," at the corner of Kearny and Bush streets. About twenty houses were destroyed, and the loss was not far from $100,000. The firemen were assisted materially by their visitors from Marysville and Sacramento.

The new City Government of San Francisco has organized, Mr. J. SLOCOMB being elected President of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. H. J. WELLS of the Assistant Board. The sureties of the various city officers have appeared with the required bonds, and the wheels of the municipal machinery are thus again in motion for another year. By the present charter, which passed the last Legislature, the offices of Recorder and Mayor are blended into one.

A colored duel came off in Sacramento some days since. The parties were waiters, and both were arrested.

The dwelling of Mrs. McLAUGHLIN, on Telegraph Hill, was consumed on the night of the 6th inst.

A poor woman named ELIZABETH CRAWFORD, the victim of seduction, died on the night of the 6th inst., in a house at the corner of Harrison and Harris streets. The circumstances of her death created general sympathy and comment.

Dandy COX, (ABRAHAM,) the celebrated colored clothes renovator, died on the 9th inst., at his house on Kearny-street. His eccentricities had won for him a wide reputation. His funeral, which took place on the following Sunday, was attended by a long procession of his friends, among them the colored Free Masons.

The celebrated old Monumental Engine House, which has figured so conspicuously in the history of San Francisco, standing in Brenham-place, at the head of the Plaza, has been torn down, to give place to an elegant new granite front edifice for an engine house. The bell which summoned the "Vigilance Committee" to its deliberations in '51 and '52 will be redirected on the new building.

J. L. BARBEAU, of the Homestead Raffle humbug, has been examined before the Recorder of San Francisco, and the case dismissed, there not being enough evidence to send him to a higher Court.

The weather has been unusually warm in this city for the past ten days.

Duels are becoming again fashionable. Two occurred on the 12th, one in the vicinity of the Mission Dolores, between two French merchants, and another at Contra Costa, also between Frenchmen. The weapons were small swords in both instances. M. SAULNIER, a wine dealer, one of the parties, was dangerously wounded in the abdomen.

We have advices from the lower country to the 29th ult. The news from there is not important.

The Sons of Temperance celebrated the Fourth throughout the State in an enthusiastic and becoming manner.

The Know-Nothings had their Convention for the nomination of State officers on the first Tuesday in August (the 7th.) There are numerous candidates proposed for Governor, but the most astute politician cannot predict who will be the favored choice.

ELWORTH, the pedestrian, has completed his great feat at Sacramento, of walking 1000 miles in 1,000 consecutive hours. He was able to walk another day when the task was done.

The weather in the interior continues to be excessively warm. At the fork of the Consumnes River, for instance, in El Dorado County, the mercury stood at 120° in the shade! Other remarkable statistics of the heat are recorded.

A desperate fight occurred on the 9th inst., at Cave City, and another at Calaveritas, in the interior, in which three men were killed, and the wounding of Justice REEMS in Cave City.

Capt. DORAN, of the British ship *Nazarine*, was arrested on the 9th inst. for shooting three men, (boarding-house runners,) who attempted to board his vessel to entice the crew to leave while entering the harbor. The men were badly wounded. The Captain was held in the sum of $6,000 to appear at the Court of Sessions. Two men who were arrested for enticing the crew to desert, have been held to appear before the Grand Jury. The case will excite considerable interest among the mercantile community.

Marriages.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Mr. E. H. Palmer to Miss Jane E. Thompson, both of this city.

On the 30th June, by Rev. E. P. Cutler, Mr. Robert M. Gardner to Miss Ann Kearns, both of San Francisco.

At Shasta, June 27, Mr. Henry O'Niel, of Red Bluffs, to Mrs. Mehitable Sanford, of Shasta.

At Shasta, June 24, Mr. Charles Elliot to Mrs. Mary Williams.

At Yreka, June 14, Mr. Geo. Smoot, of Scott Valley, to Miss Hester Ann [illegible], of that place.

In San Francisco, July 4, at the Howard-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, David N. Hawley, of the firm of [illegible] Charlestown, Mass.

Also, at the same time and place, Charles A. Hawley, of the firm of Hawley & Co., to Lizzie L., daughter of George B. Bradford, Esq., all of this city.

On the 1st inst., by Justice [illegible], Mr. Sylvester Courter to Miss Mary Ann Gillis, both of Mission Dolores.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, on the 9th July, 1855, Mr. Franklin Henry Day, of Buffalo, N. Y., to Mrs. Hermoine Ball, of Pennsylvania.

In San Francisco, 3d inst., by Rev. Robert McElroy, Hon. Henry P. [illegible] to Miss Sophronia P. Hale, both of Petaluma.

In Sacramento, June 27, J. W. Keyes, of Wisconsin, to Miss Hannah A. Chatterton, of New-York.

In Drytown, June 26, Mr. T. Gillam to Miss Drusilla Brown.

In Jackson, June 23, Mr. Wm. A. Rodgers to Miss E. Kasto, both of that place.

In Upper Placerville, June 30, Mr. James Davis to Miss J. G. Pedlar.

In Upper Placerville, June 30, Mr. Thomas Cross to Miss B. J. Pedlar.

On July 8, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Mr. Gallagher, Mr. Wm. Samuel Brooks to Miss Bridget Maguire, all of San Francisco.

At Benicia, on Thursday morning, July 12, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Hon. Fleming Amyx, of Tuolumne County, and Miss Augusta Amelia de Lolme, of Geneva, Switzerland.

At the house of United States Legation, Granada, Nic., June 21, Geo. McMurray, Esq., of New-York, and Mrs. Higman, of Virgin Bay. June 29, Capt. Alexander Myrick, of Massachusetts, and Miss Mary E. Temple, of San Juan del Sur. June 28, Capt. Chas. Lewis, of New-York, and Miss Louisa Temple, of San Juan del Sur.

Deaths.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, July 1, of typhoid fever, Mr. Henry M. Dunn, a native of Halifax, N. S., aged 30 years.

On board the ship *Northern Empire*, on her passage from New-York to this port, John Cort, seaman, of consumption, aged 26 years.

On July 4, of consumption, Eliza Berry, a native of Scotland, wife of Alexander Hett, aged 44 years.

At sea, Feb. 22, Capt. W. Bartlett, late master of the British ship *Lord George Bentinck*.

In San Francisco, July 13, of typhus fever, Mr. Matthew Lindsay, a native of Paisley, Scotland, aged 21 years.

LONG ISLAND.

Railroad Fatality—Nobody to Blame—A Remedy Proposed—The Crops—The Weather, and the Eels.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SOUTH OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sunday, Aug. 5, 1855.

One of those frequent fatalities so often recorded in the TIMES, happened on Saturday afternoon at the Farmingdale station of the Long Island Railroad, by which an item—the life of an aged man—was instantly swept from the sum of human endurance. The name of the victim was JOSEPH BROWN, residing at Babylon. He had waited, with his son, at the station for the train for home, but neglected to get on board, and lingered on the platform apparently to catch the rear cars, which were empty; just at the moment of his stepping on the car, the brakemen must have disconnected the rear cars from the train. The shock threw the old man down, and five cars at least passed over him, entirely severing his lower limbs from the trunk. He was not dead, but spoke feebly, requesting "to be let alone to die." In the meantime the train shot ahead, but the alarm being given, returned, and his son had to endure the melancholy sight of his father's mangled remains weltering in blood, by the road-side. Pulsation is said to have ceased in five minutes. An inquest was held this afternoon, when a verdict, of course, exonerating from all blame everybody but the deceased himself, was rendered. That verdict is, without doubt, perfectly correct and legally justifiable; but, would it not be worth the trouble of some of our Solons to pass a law making it obligatory on all railroad and ferry corporations to provide at all stations and ferry-houses some safeguards for those who are compelled to pay in advance for traveling facilities? It is much the fashion to criticise nowadays, slashingly, that much-abused office-holder General Routine, of English celebrity; may I be permitted to ask if there are not some of that General's regulations at railways, as they call them, which we might copy with advantage? I recently read an account of the arrest of Sir JOHN PAUL, the London Banker, by three of the police, who conducted him to the nearest railway station in order to convey him before the sitting magistrate. The prisoner was placed in the car, but, "the detectives" happening to linger on the platform until after the signal was given for the train to start, the gate was shut against them, and all their remonstrances could not induce the man in charge of the station to break the rules provided for his guidance; which are, "To suffer no person to get on the train after the signal for starting." Had such a rule prevailed here, and been enforced, this victim might have been detained with his son on the road, or perhaps have had to walk a few miles, but probably in that case his life would not have been sacrificed to his own carelessness. Neither should it be said that our railroad companies ought to be excused for not providing safeguards for passengers on account of the expense thereof; for, be it known their rates of fare are quite as high in this locality, *pro rata*, as are charged on those more elaborate and expensive structures which abound for travelers in the British Isles and Continental Europe.

I presume while I am getting down one item, I may as well give you my inklings on that fruitful subject for a yarn—"the crops." You will, perhaps, agree with me, that the croakers are around, and that they abuse the weather regulator this year for too much rain, just as they did last for too much sun. Under either dispensation, they say we are to have no crop of corn. Last year, it was burnt up; this year the rain has developed the stalk to the ruin of the ears. From my limited knowledge of the science of agriculture, I should be inclined to say, that there is plenty of chance yet for a more than average crop of corn. And there is one advantage which this season possesses over the last, and that is, that there must be plenty of food for the cattle. Alas—say the croakers—but where are the flocks and herds now? For were we not compelled to slaughter them all last Winter, and to sacrifice them when as poor as Pharaoh's lean kine, because of the scarcity of pasture and of food? And here allow me to suggest to the agriculturists of this, and other surroundings of great cities, that one reason why farming is not so profitable as it might be made, is because of the sparsity of sheep and oxen, and the exhaustion of the land by continual crops of grain. If turnips and mangel wurtzel were planted, and sheep kept to feed thereon in Winter, and grazing combined with the growing of grain on the same farm, a much larger product of human food would be obtained than under the present system.

By the way, if you should meet the man who will not eat eels because he does not know how they propagate, tell him not to come this road. For my own poor part, I don't care how the learned Professors at the Farmers' Club in your City settle that problem, because I eat the fishy reptiles without inquiring too curiously, as the man in the play says, into the question of nativity. If the cuisine is good, I am a Know-Nothing on that point.

Yours, DELTA.

Agricultural.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Allow me as one of your constant readers, to acknowledge my great satisfaction at the new and important feature noticeable in your valuable journal, viz: The introduction of a well selected variety of Agricultural Items.

The farmer and the gardener desire to be informed on the news in their particular sphere, full as much as the banker or the merchant, and for one, I have long been surprised at the indifference manifested by many of the City journals toward the interests of the country.

I am glad to observe that the Agricultural department of the TIMES gives promise of much interest and value, and can assure you that it will add greatly to the already numerous attractions of the paper, especially the weekly issue, which is the more generally taken in the rural districts.

With much respect,
I am very truly your ob't servant, MACK.

New-London as a Place of Summer Resort.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-LONDON, Friday, Aug. 3, 1855.

New-London is fast becoming popular as a Summer resort, and will, in a few years, no doubt, rival some of the celebrated places, such as Newport, Cape May, &c. That it has advantages over many of the fashionable haunts where people from large cities are wont to congregate, is a fact which needs no argument; and to the railroad connections and conveniences of travel *via* New-Haven to New-York, and *via* Willimantic and Palmer, north to the Canadas, may we with much consistency of reason, attribute its development. Again, the erection of a large hotel, or watering house, at the mouth of the harbor, within a few years, has given an impulse of travel this way, until now the "Pequot House" is as familiarly known as the Ocean House of [illegible].

The Harbor of New London and the surrounding waters of Fisher's Island Sound, the Race, and Long Island Sound, afford fine fishing and sailing, and the beautiful beach in front of the "Pequot," which receives the everlasting waves from old Ocean's outermost waters, though their power is spent when they reach our inner harbor, renders bathing a luxury, instead of a danger.

The location of the "Pequot" is only about two miles from the City, and omnibuses and steamboats form an hourly line through the day with the hotel. The House is acknowledged by those who have traveled much, to be exceedingly convenient, airy and comfortable, and withal well kept; so that guests who visit it once, return again almost invariably the succeeding season.

The Pequot property was purchased originally by two gentlemen of this city, who, after considerable delay, erected the Pequot House thereon, and since then, real estate, in that vicinity has rapidly increased in its valuation. Hitherto our New-London fishermen were almost the only residents in that section of the town, and the beautiful smacks, as they lay at anchor in range of this shore, might well strike terror to the cod and mackerel tribe of the whole Eastern coast; and the same spectacle now presents itself to the visitor from the Pequot House, especially after a season of fishing, when these miniature ships have returned from a cruise. So, also, [illegible] the cottage ground, though a large number of dwelling-houses or cottages are constantly being erected in this vicinity, and our city population migrating thither.

The whaling business in New-London, like all other whaling ports, is declining; and nothing but the present extreme high prices of oil would induce our merchants to fit out even a dozen ships.

Yours, &c., in haste, B.

The Prohibitory Law Thus Far.

Saturday last completed the first month since the Prohibitory Liquor Law took effect in this State. The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday, furnishes the following summary of judicial decisions on the construction of the law during the month:

By BIRDSALL, New-York, Justice Marine Court, July 11.—That selling imported liquor by the glass is a violation of the Law.

By Court of Sessions, Buffalo, July 10.—That a constable cannot be compelled to testify to its violation.

By Recorder of New-York, July 19.—That imported liquors may be retailed in any quantities.

By Court of Sessions, Buffalo, July 23.—That imported liquor is only exempt from the provisions of the law while in the hands of the importer.

By Justice MORRIS, Supreme Court, Saratoga, July 22.—That a person arrested for selling may give bail to await indictment, and cannot be compelled to go to trial before a called jury.

By CONGAR, Justice of the Peace, Utica, July 23.—That the law is unconstitutional.

By WALDRON, Justice of the Peace, Buffalo, July 25.—That the law does not authorize the apprehension of a man for being drunk in his own house.

By Justice JOHNSON, Supreme Court, Cortlandville, July 30.—That Grand Juries should not presume the law to be unconstitutional, but do their part towards enforcement.

By Justices' Court, Rochester, July 31.—That Lager Bier is an intoxicating liquor.

By Justices OAKLEY and DUER, Supreme Court, New-York, Aug. 1.—That the [illegible] of a person found drunk must state where he [illegible].

By Justice PARKER, Supreme Court, Albany, Aug. 2.—That the rights of bail and trial by Jury are Constitutional rights and cannot be, and are not, taken away by the statute.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The Antelope doesn't Draw.

Those who have before now tested the sentiment of the people of New-York on the question of establishing a Zoological Garden here, assert that the prejudice on the subject is very unpalatable. Mr. Ackerman, one of our citizens, made a desperate effort shortly since to provide such an attraction and school. His project contemplated an incorporated company, with a capital of $300,000, the year the shares at $100 each, personally visited over 300 miles of seaside, showing enterprise and liberality; set forth the value of the Garden to the City, the country and the merchandise, and after thirty days of hard effort, got the thirty men pledged to take a share each!

This is rather a bad look for any Zoological Institute, and yet we shall continue to hope that some enterprising Yankee will "calculate" the thing out. Much more difficult jobs have been effected lately with half the chances of ultimate remuneration. Who'll buy the Crystal Palace for a Zoological Garden?

Bereavement on a Ferry-Boat—Child Drowned.

As the Ferry-boat *Nassau* was crossing from New-York to Brooklyn last Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, when in the middle of the river, a child three years of age, which had been playing on the forward deck of the boat, fell through the railing into the water just forward of the wheel, and was not seen again. It is supposed that the body came in contact with the wheel and sank immediately.

The boat was at once stopped, and the life-boat launched, but was swamped, throwing Mr. THOMAS GRAY, a deck-hand on the *Nassau*, into the river. Mr. PHILIP C. BILBY, of No. 302 Broadway, New-York, a passenger on the boat, seeing this, jumped into the river, after divesting himself of a portion of his clothing, to find the child, but was unsuccessful. At this moment the excitement on the ferry-boat was most intense. Mr. BILBY and Mr. GRAY were some distance from the boat, and floating down the stream with the current very rapidly, and it seemed almost certain that both must perish.

Fortunately their situation was noticed by Mr. CHARLES READELL, a boatman at the Fulton Ferry, who in his boat alone started to their assistance, and had the satisfaction of reaching them before they were exhausted. With the assistance of a man who came up to assist in a lighter, the boat was towed to the ferry-boat, and towed into the dock, Brooklyn side. The child was a son of GERSHON W. FAVER, No. 172 Gold-street, Brooklyn. The body has not been recovered.

The Chatham-street Fire.

CORONER'S INQUEST—JACOBS DISCHARGED—CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

An inquest on the bodies of JACOB and GOODMAN JACOBS, the two children burned to death by the fire in Chatham-street on Sunday evening, was held by Coroner O'DONNELL, at the Fourth Ward Station-house, in Oak-street, at 1 P. M. yesterday. The following was the Jury in the case:

Edward Butler, 61 Pearl-st.; Andrew Kopke, 304 Pearl-st.; C. S. Yeandell, 101 Wooster; J. M. Ballard, 304 Pearl-st.; Dennis Cassin, 110 Mulberry; Wm. Morgan, 408 Pearl-st.; Robert Furgus, Brooklyn.

The first witness called was

Henry E. Hoelet, who, being duly sworn, deposed: About ten o'clock last night, I was standing at the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets, and while there heard an alarm of fire; I ran up Chatham-street, and saw smoke issuing from the floor of the house of No. 53½ Chatham-street; the burning had not made much headway; and I ran through the store next door adjoining, to the rear of the premises, where I met a woman and a man, who had a child in his arms, coming down stairs from the house on fire; there were two or three persons with me, and we tore down the fences so as to get an ingress to the burning building; when in the act of entering the building we met a man who told us he had just been up stairs and thought there was no one in the building; the place was totally dark, and as soon as lights were procured, I went alone, went up stairs; when we reached the third floor, persons were bringing the bodies of two children and a woman out of the room; I thought the children were dead, but I heard the woman say they were not.

Noah S. Fancher, residing at No. 5 Park-place, deposed: I am Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department; was at the house of Hook and Ladder No. 1, in Chambers-street last night about ten o'clock; heard the alarm of fire and immediately proceeded to Chatham-street, and saw smoke issuing from the first floor of No. 53½ Chatham-street; supposing there might be persons within the building at the time, I ordered the Hook and Ladder Company to raise their ladders against the windows of the building; while the ladders were being raised the store door was broken open, and then the window burst out; Hose Company No. 4 was then directed to put their pipe into the store; ladder in the meantime having been adjusted to the second-story window, I followed two members of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 to the window; when I reached the window I met a man coming from inside, who called on us to move the ladder so as to allow him to get down, as it was too hot in the room; the door leading to the landing had by this time been broken open; I then saw that the fire had gone up the stairway to the attic rooms; I then ordered the men to take their pipe up the ladder into the second story, which they immediately did, and then put out the fire on the stairway; then ordered them to take their pipe down, so as to get the hose into the attic; I turned to go up to the attic, and on the third step my foot touched a body, one of the deceased; then we had to leave the building, with the clothes on each man's back; the body was taken out the window; I then went to the Coroner, of Hook and Ladder No. 1, to lay the body down in the front room; I then went to the first window of the second story so as to encourage the people in the house to come down; I then went up to the third story, and found a woman and two children; I then went down to the second story, and found a woman and a child with blood running down its face; the child was cured; I then carried my attention to putting out the fire, and when it was out, I passed through the house to the building to the other, which Mr. Carman and lady in the front room told me was empty; it was nearly impossible for any person to escape; in the rear room over Mr. Mc Ke's gas meter; I found on the mantel, [illegible]

[illegible]

Rescued from Drowning.

Two boys, named JAMES RICE and WILLIAM KEARNEY, on Sunday afternoon observed a body floating in the river at the foot of Troy-street; with alacrity they jumped into a boat, and succeeded in rescuing a German, named JOHN HILLICK, of No. 23 Fourth-street. They conveyed him to the Station-house, where, under treatment of the District Surgeon, he recovered in about three hours, and was sent home.

Coroner's Investigations.

MANSLAUGHTER.

MARY LAMBERT, aged 28 years, the colored woman in custody on the charge of stabbing OSCAR SNOWDEN, her paramour, at No. 67 Moore-street, and thereby killing him, some time since, was yesterday examined by Coroner HILTON as to the charge,—in answer, she averred that she committed the act in self defence. She was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DROWNED.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of an unknown man, who fell overboard from the dock at the foot of Troy-street, on the night of Sunday. A verdict of death by drowning was rendered. Deceased was aged about 19 years, in height 5 feet 6½ inches, with brown hair, black cloth coat, plaid pants, fancy regatta shirt and new boots. Three cents and a pocket comb formed the entire contents of his pockets.

New-York Census Returns.

TWELFTH WARD.

Districts.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	166	316	1,645
2	594	912	6,641
3	416	540	4,098
4	286	351	2,461
5	282	389	3,006
Total	1,766	2,308	16,451

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	286	783	3,716
2	345	770	5,431
3	292	776	4,170
4	301	969	3,007
5	336	1,141	5,404
6	197	1 032	4,570
Total	1,737	5,471	26,298

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Districts.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	535	635	5,303
2	711	3,404	15,891
3	767	962	7,252
4	565	2,550	1,315
Total	2,598	7,551	39,851

In 1850 the Eighteenth Ward contained a population of 31,546. In 1853 the Twenty-first Ward was formed from the Eighteenth Ward, taking from it about 20,000 inhabitants. The census of 1855 shows an increase from 1850 of 8,305, notwithstanding the division of the Ward.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....MONDAY, AUG. 4.

The first meeting of the Board for the August session was held yesterday afternoon, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

BALANCE DRY DOCK FOOT OF MARKET-STREET.

Sundry remonstrances were received numerously signed by ship carpenters, caulkers, tar-men, blacksmiths, riggers, painters and others resident and doing business in the Seventh Ward, against the removal of the balance dock between [illegible]

[illegible]

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at four o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. In the absence of His Honor the Mayor, and the Recorder, Supervisor ELY was called to the Chair. After passing upon sundry unimportant bills, the subject of the

PAY OF THE CENSUS MARSHALS

for services rendered in taking the Census of 1855, was considered. The various bills of the Census Marshals were then read.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON moved to refer the bills for examination to the Committee on County Offices. He wished to know whether the bills were made out in compliance with the statute in the case. There was a great difference in the amount of the bills rendered, though each he believed had but a single District. This discrepancy he would like to have explained before he could vote their payment.

Supervisor DRAKE opposed the reference. The bills were sworn to and that implies their correctness. As to the discrepancy, some Districts were divided into two and others were increased.

Supervisor WAKEMAN hoped the bills would be paid at once. Aside from the compensation not being adequate to the labor performed, most of the Marshals were in want of the money. No investigation of any Committee, would, in his view, change the amount of a single bill. They were sworn to in compliance with the statute.

Supervisor VOORHIS thought it by all means unnecessary to refer the bills for examination.

Supervisor HERRICK asked how many bills there were?

The CHAIRMAN stated there were about forty on the table.

Supervisor WAKEMAN said this was not all there should be; but if any were delinquent others should not be made to suffer on this account. In view of this, however, and to give such opportunity of having the bills considered at the same time, he moved an amendment that the Committee to whom it has been moved to refer the bills, accept such subsequent bills and report their action at the next meeting of the Board.

After further remarks the motion to refer with the amendment prevailed.

CAPTURE OF AN OX.

A bill was submitted by Wm. H. Haydock, for services in assisting on the 28th of last July, to capture an ox in course of excited perambulation through Eighth-avenue. Appended to the bill was an affidavit of the Police Captain of the Sixteenth Ward, setting forth the rendition of services as given in the bill. The payment demanded for the voluntary risk of life thus assumed, was $50. After an animated discussion, the bill was referred to the committee on Criminal Courts and Police.

LEGAL CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD.

A communication was received from the Counsel to the Corporation, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, as to whether the Board of Supervisors is legally constituted and organized, and competent to transact any and all business proper to come before them, provided neither the Mayor or Recorder is present. The communication cites the various acts declaring the nature and powers of the Board from 1787, to the present date. The presence of the Mayor and Recorder by his interpretation is made necessary. By this construction he gives it as his opinion that the Mayor and Recorder are integral parts of the Board, and that without their presence a meeting would not be legal. Ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

ANNUAL TAXES.

A communication was received from the Tax Commissioners, stating, that in accordance with the resolution of the Board of the 26th inst., they applied to the Comptroller for the Assessment Rolls, and received in reply, that he had given directions to the Clerk of Arrears to proceed immediately to make the entries required, and that therefore they had been unable to fulfill the instructions of the Board. A copy of the correspondence and resolutions directing the placing of the Assessment Rolls in their hands is appended to the communication.

On motion, the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to get the Assessment Rolls from the Comptroller's office, and bring them to the Board at its next meeting, for their future action.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—AUG. 4.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

The August term of the Court of General Sessions opened yesterday before his Honor, Judge STUART. The calendar is rather heavy, and though it is one of the hot Summer months, it is probable that the Court will sit two weeks. At least such is the Judge's opinion [illegible]

[illegible]

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. David M. Hitter,

Late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bridgehampton, L. I., was a native of Elizabethtown, New-Jersey; received his collegiate education in the University of New-York, and his professional in the Theological Seminary at Princeton; was licensed by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, in April, 1853; ordained and installed at Bridgehampton by the Presbytery of Long Island, April 27, 1854; was married to the only daughter of Hon. HUGH HALSEY, Dec. 19, of the same year, and deceased June 29, 1855, having just entered his 30th year. Rev. Dr. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, preached at his ordination and at his burial, and officiated at his marriage in the short space of about fourteen months.—*Greenport Watchman.*

Suicide of a Young Lady by Poison—Another Affair of Disappointed Love.

From the Rochester Union, Aug. 6.

A singular suicide took place at the Eagle Hotel, in this city, yesterday. On Wednesday evening a young lady came by cars from Auburn and took lodgings at the hotel. She remained in her room during the night, and nothing unusual was discovered in her appearance and deportment. Yesterday morning she ate some toast, but did not go to the breakfast-table. Some time towards noon she called the bell-boy of the house, and asked him to do some errands for her. He was ready to go, but she hesitated, he says, in giving her commands.

Finally, however, she summoned enough determination to tell him to purchase her a fan, some other articles, and three cents' worth of rat poison. The boy bought the articles named, including the poison, which he obtained at a drug store. The girl doubtless took a portion of the poison immediately after it was taken to her, and at noon was seized with vomiting, and called for medical aid. Dr MOORE called, and suspected, after inquiring her symptoms, that she had taken poison, but she denied the fact so resolutely, that the suspicion was partially lulled. Her sufferings became more intense a short time after, and despite of medical aid, she expired in great agony at a late hour last evening.

Before her death she stated that her name was CAROLINE BAYLEY, and that her father, ASHER BAYLEY, resides at Auburn. Up to the last moment of her life she would not give any further account of herself than name and residence. She would not admit that she had taken poison, or that she had meditated self-destruction. Towards her last hour she begged for medicine to relieve her from pain.

The appearance of the young lady was rather fair. She is rather above the medium size, and her hands indicated that she had toiled somewhat. Among her effects were five shillings in money and some letters. One letter gives something of a clue to the mystery attending her sad end. It was written by a female cousin named DECKER, and alludes to a misunderstanding that existed between the deceased and a young man named CRAIG. They had been under engagement for marriage, but had become alienated and this cousin writes that she had endeavored to reconcile CRAIG.

Coroner QUINN came immediately after the girl died, and at once called a Jury of Inquest. After sitting sometime without important result, the Jury adjourned to meet again this evening.

Drs. ROBINSON and BLY held a post mortem examination on the body this morning. This examination proved the fact beyond all question or probability of doubt that the deceased was chaste.

When the Jury meets at 7 o'clock this evening, the result of the medical examination will be laid before them. The physicians express the belief that deceased was not more than 20 years of age. A telegraph dispatch was sent to Auburn this morning, but no answer has been received.

The following is a copy of part of one of the letters found among the effects of deceased:

AUBURN, July 31, 1855.

DEAR CAROLINE: Mr YOUNGS told me that you was in a bowling saloon. Now I want to know where you are and what you are doing. He says a gentleman from here told him so. I hope you to be discreet in all your life, as your character is your all. Mr. CRASE was here two weeks ago to-day, and said he was going to spend the Sabbath in Syracuse. He said that CRAWFORD was married to BETSEY PORTER, and got a thousand dollars with her. He spoke of you and said you would have to marry upon short notice; or marry some one that was not worthy of you. He said he would rather marry a poor man's death than a rich man's fool. I told him he could not do better than go back and make up friends with you. Now, just write me and let me know if he has called upon you. Mr. STOUT said he called upon you and spent the evening. This letter leaves us all well as usual, hoping it may find you the same.

From your friend and well wisher,

Mrs. L. A. DECKER.

Your mother has been very sick, but is now better. No more at present. W. B.

Yesterday morning's *Democrat* says: An uncle and an acquaintance of the deceased arrived here from Auburn last evening, and on seeing the body at the reception tomb, recognized it as that of CAROLINE BAGLEY, a daughter of DAVID BAGLEY, of Auburn, about twenty years of age. She has lived for six months with a Mr. SMITH, at Syracuse, as domestic, and previous to that had lived somewhere below Syracuse. It was understood that an engagement had existed between her and a Mr. CRAIG, and this had latterly been broken off—the deceased saying that she had dismissed him and by sinking some slighting remarks about her, that appeared to affect her mind somewhat. For a week or more she had visited at Auburn, and left there on Wednesday, saying saying that she was going to Syracuse [illegible]

[illegible]

GOVERNOR REEDER'S REMOVAL.

Action of the Administration upon his Case.

The Washington *Union* publishes a variety of documents in regard to the charges preferred against Gov. REEDER for offences which have been put forward as the ostensible cause of his removal. Some of these we have already published, and others are not worth publishing. We append all that are of general interest.

On the 12th of June, Secretary MARCY wrote to Gov. REEDER, on behalf of the President, asking an explanation of the charges preferred against him in regard to the purchase of Indian lands. On the 20th Gov. REEDER replied—saying substantially that he had made no such purchase, but had only agreed to purchase if the President should approve the arrangement proposed. The details of that arrangement had been laid before him and his answer had not been received. Both these letters we have already published.

On the 26th of July the Secretary of the Interior addressed the following letter to the President, advising him not to approve the contract which Gov. REEDER proposed to make. Accompanying this letter was a very long report on the subject from the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs,—which it is not necessary to publish:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1856.

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in your letter of the 11th inst., transmitting certain papers submitted by Governor A. H. REEDER in support of his application for your approval of contracts entered into by himself and Judge JOHNSTON and ELLMORE and District Attorney ISAACS, for half-breed Kansas reserves, under treaty of 1825, the same were referred to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, whose report thereon is herewith presented.

From a full and careful examination of the papers submitted, in connection with the facts and arguments set forth in the report of the Acting Commissioner, I am of the opinion that it is, at least, very doubtful whether the Indians have a fee-simple estate in the reservations. The United States have given no permission, neither to the nation nor to individuals, to sell these reserves, and there is, consequently, no power given in the treaty to the President to approve such sales.

The established forms and practice of the Indian Bureau should not be disregarded, except for the most cogent and conclusive reasons.

Even if the Indians had the right to sell, yet such contracts should not be approved, unless it is satisfactorily shown why the Indian agent was not consulted. It is his duty to protect the rights and interests of the Indians, and as he was in the vicinity why was not at least an attempt made to obtain his consent?

If the contracts were in other respects valid, yet, as the Indian Bureau has invariably denied the right of the Indian to sell—and that, too, previous to the execution of these contracts—upon the application of others desirous of purchasing, it would not be proper for you to exercise the power claimed for you, and approve such contracts, until the Indian was apprised of his rights and made aware of the adoption of a different rule from that which has heretofore prevailed.

Although the Governor of this Territory is not, as others, *ex-officio* Superintendent of Indian Affairs, yet, from his position, he is supposed to have an eye to the welfare of the Indians, and should be the last to set an example at variance with the uniform practice of the Indian Bureau. He should avoid everything that could be tortured into a suspicion of unfair dealing: so, also, the judges interested in these contracts, who may be called upon in their judicial capacities to pass solemn judgment upon some of the questions connected with or resulting from them.

It is necessary to throw around the property of the Indian every guard which may efficiently protect him from the superior sagacity of the white man; and as, in ordinary cases, such contracts would be scrutinized with great care, it is much more necessary where men, from their official positions, have superior advantages, and are clothed with power that gives them extraordinary influence.

From these considerations, and the fact that the Indian Agents (whose reports are not ascribed to interested or malicious motives) are opposed to the confirmation of these contracts, my opinion, heretofore expressed, has not been changed, and therefore my recommendation is that they be not approved.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND.

To the PRESIDENT.

Upon the strength of this letter and report the President decided to *refuse his assent* to the proposed contract,—a decision which was announced to Governor REEDER in the following letter from the Secretary of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 2, 1856.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to inform you that, after full consideration of your argument presented to him, and a review of his former decision, he *declines to approve* the contracts of sale to S. W. JOHNSTON and others, executed by certain half breeds, for certain reservations made by article 6 of the treaty with the Kansas Nation of Indians, of June 3, 1855, submitted by you, on behalf of the purchasers, for his sanction.

To put you in possession of the reasons of the Executive for withholding his approval, a copy of the report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d, and the communication of the department to the President of the 26th ultimo, are herewith transmitted.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

His Excellency A. H. REEDER,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

After this refusal, of course, the matter would be at an end. Gov. REEDER would have made no purchase and the charge against him based upon that act would have fallen to the ground. To anticipate such a result, he was ejected from office before this determination of the President was announced. The following is his letter of dismissal:

Acting Secretary of State to Governor Reeder.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 26, 1856.

SIR: Your communication of the 26th of June has been received and submitted to the President.

In reply, he directs me to say, that after due consideration of the explanations which you offer in regard to your purchase of Kansas half-breed lands, and the facts in the case as reported to him, and communicated to you by the Department of the Interior, he finds nothing in those explanations to remove the impressions which he had previously entertained of the character of these transactions.

He directs me further to say, that your communication is not less unsatisfactory in what it altogether omits to explain. The letter addressed to you by this department, on the 11th ultimo, distinctly mentioned other grave matters of accusation of the same class. You assume that when circumstances exist, in the conduct of a public officer, which require the question of his dismissal from office to be considered, it is the duty of the Executive to make formal specifications of charge; and upon this erroneous presumption you withhold explanation in regard to the matters alluded to, although they were peculiarly within your own knowledge; and you could not but be well aware that some of them, more especially the undertaking of sundry persons, yourself included, to lay out new cities on military or other reservations, in the Territory of Kansas, were undergoing official investigation within that Territory. The incompleteness of that investigation, at that time, *prevented its being spoken of explicitly by this department*; but it was taken for granted that you would have cheerfully volunteered explanations upon this subject, so far as you were concerned, more particularly as you had summoned the legislative assembly of the Territory to meet at one of the places referred to, designated in your official proclamation "Pawnee City."

I have, therefore, by the direction of the President, to notify you that your *functions and authority as Governor of the Territory of Kansas are hereby terminated.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

ANDREW H. REEDER, Esq.,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

[illegible]

Dr. THOMAS H. AVERETT died last week at Halifax, Va., aged ninety-five years. Dr. AVERETT was a member of Congress by Gen. JACKSON, in 1828. This district has usually advanced, through the press and nominating conventions, the name of a Whig, for Congress, and he was elected over Gen. HARRISON, who was a decided supporter of the Whig party. He resided in this district, on the county, and was Congressman, Senator, which he held for many years, which has never been offered. What amount of labor he performed during that time, both mental and physical, may be conjectured when it is known that this took place in the days when the stage was the only mode of conveyance. His habit was to visit his patients during the day, entertain his company until bed time, and read and write until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning; he died in the year 1846 the people called for the services of Dr. AVERETT in the Councils of Virginia, and he was elected to the Senate for the sessions of 1845 and '46. He made them a vigilant and faithful representative, watching the public treasury, economizing, with the eyes of Argus. During his residence in the State Senate he was chairman of the District Committee, to frame the Congressional Democratic party for Congress. He was [illegible] call, and after an animated canvass, [illegible] days' election, was returned by a majority of [illegible] votes. The district had been previously represented by a Whig. He was subsequently [illegible] by a large majority, stating his district [illegible] unyielding opposition to the compromise measures of 1850. He was afterwards an independent candidate, in opposition to two other gentlemen, but was defeated. He then retired from public life, and devoted his time to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture.

Mr. CHARLES W. HUNT, comedian, died a few days since in the hospital at Mobile. Mr. HUNT was an Englishman by birth, but had been connected with the American stage during the past several years. He was a very excellent [illegible] particularly favorite in Boston. He was some [illegible] ber of the Park Company, and for several years played at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. His widow is a teacher of dancing at Providence, R. I.

Hon. JOHN WOODS died at his residence in Hamilton, Ohio, on the 26th ult. Mr. WOODS has been a very active and useful man. He served two terms in Congress, and held the office of State Auditor for one term. In both of these positions he acquitted himself most honorably, laboring with great energy to promote the interests of his constituents and the State. He has been largely identified with the works of public improvement in the State, and to his industry they have been largely indebted for their success.

Captain FRANCIS BROWNING, a soldier of the Revolution and a former member in the Virginia Legislature from Russell, died on the 18th ult., aged 101 years. He voted for the famous resolution of '98—'99.

Dr. JOHN C. CALHOUN, third son of the late Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, died of consumption at Williamsburg, S. C., on Tuesday last.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. JAMES B. SYMES, assistant editor of the Worcester *Spy*, died in that city on Thursday, after a sickness, the nature of which the doctors have not ascertained, of three days. The deceased was a Scotchman by birth, and came to this country under the auspices of ELIHU BURRITT, and took charge of the *Christian Citizen*, a paper established at Worcester by Mr. BURRITT. When that paper was discontinued, Mr. SYMES formed a connection with the *Spy*. He was a man of character and talent.

COMMISSIONER OF CLAIMS.—We are glad to learn that JACOB B. JEWETT, of this City, has been appointed by the Court of Claims at Washington one of the Commissioners of that Court for this State. A better selection could not have been made. The duties of his office will be faithfully and intelligently performed. We understand that he proposes to sit as Commissioner at Saratoga, Albany, or New-York, or at such other places within the State as may best accommodate the claimants who may desire his services.—*Rochester County Democrat.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, Aug. 4—9 P. M.

ASHES—Pots quiet, but steady, at $6 37½ for Firsts, and $6 25 for Seconds, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales in the day amounted to about 1,000 bags, the day's receipts consisting of 1,710 packages from Rio, quoted at 14½c; 125 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 11½@11½c.; 1,000 Rio, in bond, at 10½@11½c.; and 400 St. Domingo, on terms not made public.

COTTON—Continues in pretty good demand at unchanged quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Saturday.	Monday.	Sales.	Sales.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	9½	9½	50	[illegible]
Middling	11	11½	1,100	[illegible]
Middling Fair	11½	12½	150	[illegible]
Fair	12½	12½	15	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less sought after, both for home and export trade, and, though the receipts and supply are quite moderate, prices are lowered and tending downwards. The day's sales comprise 5,600 bbls., within our revised range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to good Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian is less active but rules firm: 1,100 bbls. Southern receipts are quiet at [illegible] 1,600 bbls. were disposed of at $6 75@[illegible] for new brands in extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour remains inactive, [illegible] at $6 75@$6 87½ ⅌ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling [illegible] only at $4 62½ ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather inactive, but without change in value. Sales of 2,000 bushels Southern were effected at $1 [illegible] for White, and $1 [illegible] for Red ⅌ bushel. Rye and Barley remain as previously reported. Some 700 bushels Oats were sold, at cheaper, being now procurable at 51c. afloat, ⅌ bushel. Corn is in good request, both for home use and shipment, but being freely offered, is continued depressed. The day's sales amount to 64,000 bushels Western Mixed at 83½c.@84c. for Second; and [illegible] for Unsound ⅌ bushel.

HAY—River remains in light supply and moderate demand at steady rates.

HOPS—Are inactive and languid at old quotations.

IRON—Scotch Pig is selling in small parcels, at 63c @$32, usual credit, ⅌ ton; below which rates no large lots can be easily procured, though buyers of small lots are not inclined to pay so much for them. Other kinds are without variation.

LATHS—Eastern appear dull and heavy at $1 [illegible] $1 12½ ⅌ thousand.

LEAD—This article is in slack request, but otherwise unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is sparingly offered at 75c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ⅌ bbl., but the demand is limited at these figures.

MOLASSES—The light supply and high stocks of owners check transactions. The day's sales have been only in small lots at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in fair request and in firm, mainly at $2 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits is less abundant, and is now held at 31c. afloat. Rosin is less active, at a moderate inquiry thereof. Tar and Rosin are essentially unchanged.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue inactive at old rates. There were 150 barrels Olive Oil purchased at $2 37½ each. Linseed is nominal and nearly at 55c., in lots from store, ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is ruling steadily, at 67c@70c. ⅌ gallon. There is rather less of it offering for sale.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not in brisk demand, while it is pretty freely offered, and is a shade easier to-day. The day's sales include 600 bbls. at $19 [illegible] for New Mess; $18, [illegible] for New Prime; and $19 37½ for Old Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, but firm at 9c@10c. for Hams, and 6½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard has not varied—the day's sales being 300 bbls. and tcs. for prime at 8½@8¾c., ⅌ lb. Beef is quiet and nominal at full rates; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $6 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for Repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do. ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $8@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams remain nominally [illegible] at from $15@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to prime State, and 22c.@26c. for choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling at from 6c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There have been 120 sacks Java, in lots, at $6 87½@$6 42½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is improving, but so far without affecting prices, though there is a falling off in the supply.

SOAP—We hear of the 150 boxes Castile selling at [illegible] ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Remain as last noted, the sales including 540 hhds. Cuba at 6½c. afloat, and small lots of other kinds at former rates.

TALLOW—About 5,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired, to-day, of 150 bbls. Ohio and Prices at 31c.@31½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continue about the same, with light engagements for Liverpool, nearly [illegible] at 3d. in bulk and bags, ⅌ bushel; and including Cotton, in [illegible] at 1d. [illegible] For London, Glasgow, and the various Continental ports, the engagements were limited and quotations nominally the same.

RAILROAD IRON—[illegible] October delivery in [illegible] Iron, per from rail, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 15 Wall-st., near Broadway.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 7, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, [illegible] and ORNAMENTAL, in the [illegible] style, [illegible]. Country Merchants who desire Show [illegible] or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant [illegible] upon [illegible].

[illegible] left at our office will be promptly attended to.

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The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at TWO DOLLARS a year for single Copies. THREE Copies for Five Dollars;—FIVE Copies for EIGHT Dollars;—TEN Copies for TWELVE Dollars;—TWENTY Copies for TWENTY Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over [illegible], and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

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Elections at the South—Riots and Bloodshed.

There was rioting and bloodshed and a Know-Nothing triumph yesterday, in Louisville, Ky., and the indications of the telegraphic reports received up to as late as 1 o'clock this morning, were that the American Order were successful throughout the State. Additional returns may, however, modify or entirely change present appearances.

The riot in Louisville, which at 9 o'clock last night had not been quelled, had at that hour caused the loss of many lives, and the destruction of a considerable amount of property. It commenced in the First, and soon spread to the Eighth Ward. The Irish party, according to our report, fired from the windows of their houses upon the Americans passing in the street,—killing a number of them, and wounding many more. They were then attacked by the Americans, who hung one of them, killed several, and took a number of prisoners. Two blocks of buildings were fired early in the evening and suffered to burn; at a later hour other blocks were fired, and soon afterwards the mob procured a cannon and moved to another part of the city, where, it was rumored, they would attack the *Times* and *Courier* offices.

We do not learn from our report what party commenced the riot, and of course cannot say who is responsible for what has occurred and for what may yet occur before it is quelled. Our reports chronicle the doings of the mob for four hours, and in them there is no indication of any effort on the part of the city authorities to disperse them.

The following is a list of the candidates voted for:

	Dem.	K. N.
Governor	Beverly L. Clark,	Chas. S. Morehead,
Lieut. Gov.	[illegible],	Jas. G. Hardy,
Treasurer	Jo. H. Garrard,	R. C. Wintersmith
Attorney Gen.	Robt. W. Woolley,	James Harlan.
Auditor	J. A. Grinstead,	Thos. S. Page,
Land Register	Thos. J. Frazer,	And. McKinley,
Sup. Pub. Ins.	J. D. Mathews,	J. D. Mathews,
Pres. Bd. Int. Im.	Jas. M. Nesbitt,	D. R. Haggard.

Dist.	Congress	
1	Henry C. Burnett, Dem.	Willis G. Hughes, K. N.
2	Sam'l O. Peyton, Dem.	John P. Campbell, K. N.
	J. H. Trabue, Ind.	
3	J. P. Bates, Dem.	W. L. Underwood, K. N.
4	A. G. Talbott, Dem.	Fountain T. Fox, K. N.
5	J. H. Jewett, Dem.	C. G. Wintersmith, K. N.
6	J. M. Elliott, Dem.	George W. Dunlap, K. N.
7	Wm. Preston, Whig.	Humph'y Marshall, K. N.
8	J. A. Harrison, Dem.	Alex. K. Marshall, K. N.
9	R. H. Stanton, Dem.	L. M. Cox, K. N.
10	Henry C. Harris, Dem.	S. F. Swope, K. N.

From North Carolina the returns come in very slow. We have nothing that materially changes the result as previously reported. The following Congressmen are probably elected:

First District—H. M. SHAW, Dem.
Second District—THOMAS RUFFIN, Dem.
Third District—WARREN WINSLOW, Dem.
Fourth District—L. O'B. BRANCH, Dem.
Fifth District—E. G. READE, K. N.
Seventh District—BURTON CRAIGE, Dem.
Eighth District—T. K. CLINGMAN, Dem.

In Tennessee, the result on Governor is still in doubt. Returns from 38 counties show a net gain for GENTRY, K. N., of 528,—the Democrats, however, claim that JOHNSON is elected.

From Alabama our returns are meagre. In three Counties heard from, SHORTRIDGE, the K. N. candidate, has pretty heavy majorities. The candidates are as follows:

Governor.		
John A. Winston, Dem.	George D. Shortridge, K. N.	
Dist. Congress.		
1—Jas. Stallworth,	Dem. Percy Walker,	K. N.
2—Eli Shorter,	Dem. Julius C. Alvord,	K. N.
C. Robinson,	S. R.	
3—James F. Dowdell,	Dem. Tomas H. Watts,	K. N.
H. N. Crawford,	Ind.	
4—Sydenham Moore,	Dem. Stephen F. Hale,	K. N.
W. H. Crenshaw,	Whig.	
Geo. Robinson,	S. R.	
5—Geo. S. Houston,	Dem. W. R. Smith,	K. N.
6—W. R. W. Cobb,	Dem. James M. Adams,	K. N.
7—Samp. W. Harris,	Dem. William B. Martin,	K. N.

We have no returns from Texas. The candidates in that State are as follows:

GOVERNOR.
E. M. Pease, Dem. D. C. Dickson, K. N.

CONGRESS.
FIRST DISTRICT—George W. Chilton, Dem.; John T. Mills, K. N.; L. D. Evans, Ind.; Mat. Ward, Ind.
SECOND DISTRICT—Peter H. Bell, Dem.; John Hancock, Dem.; C. W. Buckley, Ind.

Morals and Taste.

The *Express* has a paragraph describing the country seat of TUCKERMAN, the Boston Railroad swindler, which is said to be "all that a poet could wish." It is delightfully shaded, beautifully adorned with shrubbery, and surrounded by exquisite gardens. "It is," says the *Express*, "just the place for a man of wealth and sense, and whatever people may say of its late owner *as a financier*, no one will deny him taste in the matter of a country seat." This is drawing it mild with a vengeance. Robbers and swindlers are handled gingerly as questionable *financiers*. Forgers will be spoken of presently as being open to some little censure in the matter of handwriting. MONROE EDWARDS, *as a financier*, was the victim of various prejudices;—but no one will deny him taste in the matter of *dress*. So long as dishonesty is treated with so much deference, and the blackest villainy is thus offset by personal qualifications, we may expect them to flourish. If a man by swindling a railroad or a bank can not only purchase a country seat, but secure puffs for its beauty, and cloak his moral guilt under praises of his good taste, we must not complain if honesty is at a discount.

Lord John Russell and the Vienna Conferences.

We have done an immense amount of very hard reading lately, and to very little purpose. We have waded through ten or fifteen columns of the diplomatic correspondence of the Vienna Conference, and something over twice that amount of Parliamentary debates thereon,—to say nothing of essays, leaders and long reviews,—in the hope of detecting the precise nature of Lord JOHN RUSSELL's offence against the dignity and peace of the British realm. We have not succeeded. One or two points are apparent enough, in which he proved less than a match for the master diplomatists against whom he was pitted:—and on one or two others he evinced, perhaps, less prudence and less regard for his own official position than would have been expected from one in his circumstances. But we do not see how he has earned that fierce and fanatical detestation which the London Press feel or affect for him, nor can we detect in his conduct anything like infidelity to the honor of England, or the interests of Western Europe. Our readers may be willing, perhaps, to look for a moment at the precise purpose of the Conferences at Vienna, and the precise point at which they failed.

As long ago as the 8th of August, 1854, five months after the commencement of the war, Austria signed an agreement to unite with the Western Powers in requiring from Russia—1. The abolition of the Russian Protectorate over the Principalities; 2. The free navigation of the Danube; 3. The confirmation of Christian rights, and 4. Such a revision of the treaties between Russia and Turkey as should secure the European balance of power. These were the famous Four Points,—the first three distinct enough, and the last vague and indefinite, but looking clearly enough to a termination of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea. Russia subsequently indicated her willingness to treat on this basis:—and it was this assurance which led to the late Vienna Conferences, at which Lord JOHN RUSSELL was present as the English Envoy.

Upon the first three of the points specified, there was no difficulty in coming to an understanding; the fourth presented greater difficulties. The problem to be solved was, *by what means* shall the power of Russia in the Black Sea be curtailed;—*how* shall her preponderance be ended? The English Cabinet said it must be done by making Russia agree *to limit the number of her vessels of war in that sea*. CLARENDON, in his dispatch of April 3, to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, distinctly laid this down as the mode in which that fourth point must be secured;—and Lord JOHN RUSSELL unmistakably agreed with him, as appears from his dispatch of April 10. And on this basis the question was argued at the Conferences,—Austria being urged to unite in that view and to insist upon that precise mode of enforcing the stipulations to which Russia had signified her assent.

But unfortunately, Austria was unwilling to risk everything on this specific point. She feared that Russia might deem her honor touched by such a proposition, and that she might refuse to limit her fleet. Austria, therefore, said, in reply to the urgent representations of the Allies, that there were several ways of terminating the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea,—and that, while adhering to that general object, she was unwilling to stake the issue upon *any one* mode of accomplishing it. She must, therefore, decline to regard the possible refusal of Russia to assent to that mode, as a *casus belli*. But she would herself suggest another mode of attaining the same result: that was, substantially, an agreement that Russia shall not increase her fleet beyond what it was in 1853—or that if she does, England, France and Turkey may each have half as many ships there as she shall have. This mode of attaining the object is styled the plan of *counterpoise*, in distinction from the English scheme, which was styled the plan of *limitation*. It was debated warmly and laboriously for a long time. Austria persisted in declaring that she *would not go to war* on account of the rejection by Russia of the English plan—but intimated that if *her* plan, accepted by the Allies, should be rejected by Russia, she would join the Western Powers, and make herself a party to the war.

Thus the matter stood on the 18th of April. All parties were anxious and alarmed, lest the Conferences should be broken off without having done anything effectual towards the restoration of peace. The Austrian Minister presented his plan for consideration. After the meeting, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, the French Minister, held a conference and came to the conclusion that the Austrian proposal ought to be accepted—that whether Russia should agree to it or not, it would secure the active coöperation of Austria,—in a European guarantee of Turkey, if peace should ensue, and in the prosecution of the war, if the war should be continued; and Lord JOHN accordingly wrote to London, "I confess it appears to me that if this system can be made an ultimatum by Austria, *it ought to be accepted by the Western Powers*." And the French Minister came to the same conclusion. Their Governments, however, did not agree with them, and did not act upon their advice. They rejected the proposition of Austria, and the Conferences were broken off.

Now, all these negotiations were of course secret, and, when Lord JOHN reappeared in the House of Commons, nothing further was known of them than the fact that they had failed. In debate Lord JOHN accordingly treated the whole matter as having been disposed of—the negotiation as at an end—peace no longer to be hoped for, and a vigorous prosecution of the war as the only thing that remained for the Allies. Just at this time Count BUOL, the Austrian Minister, willing to avert from his own head something of the responsibility for the continuance of the war, published the fact that *he* had proposed a plan which even Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought should have been accepted. Lord JOHN was questioned in the House as to the truth of this statement,—confessed it,—said he did think the proposition should have been accepted, for the purpose of attaching Austria to the Alliance, but that he yielded to the decision of the Cabinet against it. And he could not see that he had been guilty of any very great atrocity in so doing.

Nor can we. Yet he has been hunted and badgered, as only John Bull can hunt and badger a public man, against whom his anger happens to be directed. A perfect tempest beat about his head in the House. BULWER, DISRAELI, ROEBUCK, GIBSON,—"Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, the little dogs and all,"—have yelped and howled at him until they have fairly driven him from the Treasury benches, and compelled him to take a place upon the seats of the scowling and inhospitable Opposition. His political obituaries have been written,—his funeral dirge sung, and he has been formally and ostentatiously consigned to the political tomb.

We suspect John Bull will get over the hunting fever which has stimulated this chase, and that before many months the English people will concede, not only that Lord JOHN was guilty of no treason, but that it would have been better for them and for Europe, if his advice had been followed at the Vienna Conference.

Philadelphia Law.

Next in value to the bench that deals out sound law, is the bench that deals out law so flagrantly unjust as to invite the interference of legislation. On the latter sit Judge KANE and Chief Justice LEWIS. The doctrine of contempts, and the contemptible doctrine respecting its punishment, are roundly given by the Federal Judge in sending Mr. WILLIAMSON to jail, and soundly annotated and endorsed by Justice LEWIS, in declining to let him out. The aggregate result is a very universal contempt, for all parties concerned, too large for captivity in any house of bondage less extensive than the limits of common sense. Never did Shylock express more enthusiastic approval of the decrees of that famous jurisconsult, Portia, than we are disposed to mete out to the soundness of the two decisions. To the subject, therefore, of expunging such precedents from the American Code, we cordially invite the attention of all respectable legislative bodies, and that right speedily, if the preservation of a contemptuous constituency from Federal vengeance at all appeal to their sensibilities. In the presence of Judge KANE and his dignity no man is safe.

We are sorry that we cannot frame some "excuse for an excuse" in behalf of Judge LEWIS. As a local Justice, he had acquired an enviable reputation for ascending in his decisions above the letter of precedent, which kills and imprisons, to the vivifying influences of the true spirit and scope of law. Two or three of his dicta have dated a new era in the character of the Pennsylvania bench. Is his head less steady in his elevation? Or was his reputation too unsubstantial to endure expansion over a wide surface? He errs logically; for, in deciding that each Court is the judge of its own dignity, he pronounces that dignity so transcendent and exacting that its maintenance admits of not even constitutional limitation. He cannot but err logically; for, not only the cases cited in his published opinion, but we are assured on competent legal authority, all others, exhibit the right to punish for contempt as always limitable at the option of the punished, who has only to purge himself of the offence to regain his liberty. The offence of Mr. WILLIAMSON, however, rests on no ground admitting of purgation. No one questions that his reply to the writ of *habeas corpus* was literally correct: he did not know the whereabouts of the colored *corpora* called for in it.

The affidavit of JANE WILLIAMS, the desiderated negress, not only sustains the truth of this allegation; but, it appears other affidavits have been at the service of Judge KANE, showing that the charge of perjury, upon which the committal was based, was itself based on a wholly gratuitous assumption of the Judge, unsupported by even circumstantial evidence, and conflicting with an array of reliable testimony, which can obtain no hearing. It was perhaps not to be expected of the Federal Court that this testimony *would* be attended to. It came from colored parties; and having just decided that the Slave code runs over the Free States, it was out of the question to admit negroes as witnesses. But of Judge LEWIS a hearing was to be anticipated. The point presented to him was,—Is not the Supreme Court of the State bound to extend its protection to the citizens of the State?—and his decision was, that it was only bound to extend its protection to the dignity of a Federal Court, absolutely engaged in the violation or negation of all civic and State rights. This, of course, once admitted, the old Democratic dogma of State sovereignty disappears before the adjudication of Judge KANE. A citizen of the State is deprived of liberty, substantially for life—for the injustice capable of the original committal is capable of the most vindictive endurance—and neither by his own act nor by the interference of any arm of justice in his favor, nor by resort to the manifold guarantees for personal freedom supplied by *Magna Charta*, Right of Petition, Constitution and Law, has he any chance of release. This, we are assured, is the irrefragable law of the books; and, being so, all we can say of it is, it is law that should be unlegislated forthwith; it is an article not worth the trouble and means spent to acquire it. If Judge LEWIS' library furnish no better, he had better burn his books, and bury his quill at the earliest available moment. Had he indicated the means by which Mr. WILLIAMSON could obtain his release; had he decreed him authority to catch and produce the three negroes, whom the law had announced to be as free as Judge LEWIS himself; had he indicated any legal course possible for the prisoner, and which he had neglected and refused to adopt, in order to vindicate a right to liberty withheld without any process of law, he would have shown at least a desire to afford that shelter which a wicked regard to punctilio and the reports, induced him to deny.

Gov. Reeder's Removal.

We publish elsewhere the official account of Gov. REEDER's ejection from office. It confirms, to the fullest extent, the belief that he was not removed on account of his alleged illegal speculation in Indian lands,—not for any of the reasons specified in the memorial of the Kansas Legislature,—but because he would not cooperate with the propagandists in forcing Slavery upon the people of the new Territory. A very brief examination of the facts of the case will expose the hollowness of the pretext, that his land speculations were the cause of his removal.

On the 12th of June, just upon the eve of his departure for Kansas, Secretary MARCY informs Mr. REEDER that he is accused of having been engaged illegally in the purchase of lands from the Indians;—and that unless these charges can be explained to the President's satisfaction, he will be removed. At the earliest possible moment after his arrival—on the 26th of the same month—Gov. REEDER writes to Mr. MARCY in explanation of the charge referred to,—the only specific charge that had been brought against him. His explanation was a *denial*. He said he had made no such purchase of lands,—that the only transaction of the kind in which he had been engaged, was an *agreement* to purchase certain lands, if it should meet the President's approval. He had laid the matter before him, and was awaiting his action upon it. Here very clearly no offence had been committed. If the President should *approve* the contract, he could not deem it an offence. If it was illegal, or in any respect improper, he would not approve it, and then it would have no existence. And after consultation with the Secretary of the Interior and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, he determined *not* to give it his approval,—a decision of which Gov. REEDER is apprised in a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 13th of July.

That put an end, necessarily, to the whole transaction. The alleged contract ceased to have any existence, and could no longer afford any pretext for REEDER's removal. But that event had not been delayed, to await the result of the examination into the charges upon which it was to rest. He was removed *five days before* the date of the letter announcing the President's adverse decision. And in the letter announcing it, not a syllable is said of the argument that, inasmuch as the approval of the President was essential to the validity of the contract, no offence could be committed by it unless the President should become a party to it. No reference whatever is made to the circumstances of the case. But Gov. REEDER is removed because he had not, in his letter, explained certain other transactions, of which, it is confessed, no explicit mention was ever made by the Administration!

It was scarcely worth while for the President to trump up these accusations against Gov. REEDER, since they were virtually abandoned as a ground for his removal. It would have been more manly to have ejected him at once, without any pretence of misconduct, upon what was the actual ground of his dismissal,—his refusal to be made the tool of the Pro-Slavery propaganda. That act would of itself have been base enough to sustain the reputation of the Administration:—the cowardly double-dealing of the course pursued may make it somewhat more in character;—but it cannot render it a whit more popular.

The Kinney Expedition.

We copy from last evening's *Post* a letter from Mr. W. S. THAYER, one of the Kinney expeditionists, giving a detailed account of the proceedings and fortunes of that adventurous company down to the last of July. The expedition reached San Juan, the port of their destination, on the 16th of July, in the *Huntress*, the vessel to which their fortunes were transferred after the wreck of the *Emma*. They landed safely but stealthily, being watched, as they supposed, by a British man-of-war, with whose commander, Capt. DOBBIE, Col. KINNEY is reported to have had a most amicable and satisfactory interview. According to this record the Colonel has enjoyed a most hearty welcome from the people of Nicaragua, and has met with no opposition from any quarter, although some fifty or sixty persons, said to have been taken from this City, have been imported to Nicaragua for the express purpose of giving them battle. The letter-writer renews his protestations that Col. KINNEY's mission is eminently and exclusively pacific in its purposes, and says that he is about to enter upon the tract of land of which he considers himself the proprietor. If his claim is not good he expresses his purpose to abandon it.

The *Post* states that another installment of the Kinney expedition left this port on Sunday for Nicaragua, in the *Ocean Bird*; and that Mr. FABENS and Capt. SWIFT left yesterday in the steamer *George Law*.

From Costa Rica a letter published elsewhere, brings intelligence of a serious embroilment with Nicaragua, growing out of the Walker Expedition.

The Kanine Species.

That like does not always produce like is proved in a very remarkable manner by the characters of Judge KANE, the more notorious than eminent Philadelphia Judge, and his distinguished son, the commander of the expedition sent by our Government to the rescue of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his companions. While the father has rendered himself notorious by sending human beings into hopeless bondage, by virtue of the judicial office which he holds, as a reward for partisan services, the noble-hearted son has rendered himself immortal, and given lustre to the name he inherits, by his brave daring in the cause of humanity. One has gained an office by his subserviency to the Slave power, and the other has risked his life, and, we fear, lost it, by an attempt to give freedom to the unfortunate men who have been years locked up in the rock-ribbed ice of the Arctic circle. The character of the father and son are as opposite as the direction of their looks: while the father turns his gaze constantly to the South, the son turns his to the North, and lays down his noble life in the attempt to benefit his fellow men. What very different opinions must be entertained of the Kanine species by PASSMORE WILLIAMSON and Lady FRANKLIN!

Why Letters are Not Received by Mail.

The Post-Office Department has given to the public, through the Washington *Union*, the following explanation of the reason why letters deposited in the Post-Office are not received by mail:

"Recent investigations in the City of New-York show that the removal of postage stamps from letters and then dropping the letters unpaid into the office is practiced there to a great extent, chiefly by the lads with whom they are sent to be mailed. The stamps thus fraudulently acquired are exchanged for fruits or other refreshments, and then resold below their legal value to such as are willing to buy. One individual has thus bought from the proprietor of a single fruit-stand some sixty or seventy of these stamps.

"Letters thus deposited, bearing no evidence of prepayment of postage, *are of course not mailed*; and the public, as well as those immediately interested, blame the Post-Office Department because they fail to reach those to whom they are addressed.

"It is not supposed that New-York is the only place where these petty but highly injurious frauds are practiced."

We have no doubt this is true:—but it only shows in still stronger light the necessity of some provision by the Government to remedy the evil. How is the writer of a letter to know whether it is mailed or not? Every letter deposited in the Post-Office *unpaid*, ought to be advertised at once, so that the defect can be immediately remedied by the parties interested.

Shocking Cannibalism.

We find the following startling item in the editorial type of the *Express*, and if it were in any paper less reliable for the accuracy of its facts, we should be inclined to question its truth:

"The Germans carry their dinners and breakfasts with them while traveling, and coolly—especially the Bavarians—take out a sausage, and *eat it, ladies, children, and all*. We shall have to do the like, if we can't do better at the *dépôts*."

The idea of our having to "do the like" here—to eat ladies, children and all, as well as Bavarian sausages—is a rather startling announcement in this year of plenty. The probability is we can "do better at the dépôts," but, if not, ladies and children had better avoid the dépôts altogether, or at least when our cannibalishly inclined cotemporary is on his travels.

Samples of Damaged Wheat.

The rage, just now, of sending specimen heads of sprouted Wheat to newspaper editors to frighten them, and through them the public, with stories of damaged crops and prospects of famine prices, does not seem to have the effect desired. Sending a head of damaged Wheat as a sample of a whole field, or of a whole district, is very much like carrying about a brick as a specimen of a house. We presume there are no Wheat fields in which some shriveled, or sprouted, or worm-eaten heads could not be found. The farmers had better put a good face upon the present prospect of the crops, and make up their minds to lower prices. We have no doubt there has been some damage done by the rains, but not, we have reason to believe, to any great extent, or sufficient to affect the prices of grain a cent a bushel. Whatever damage may have been done to the Wheat by the rain, has been more than compensated by the benefit which the other crops have received from the same cause.

More Fusion.

The President and Secretary of the Free Democratic League, of this City, have issued an address, which, but for its length, we should publish in full, recommending to the Free Democracy of the State *not* to hold any separate convention for the nomination of State officers this Fall, but to unite with the Republicans in electing delegates to their State Convention, which is to meet on the 26th of September. They state that the Republicans at Auburn last Fall took ground perfectly satisfactory to them on the subject of Slavery, and that the time has come for a union of all men opposed to the aggressions of Slavery, upon a common basis, and in one common effort.

☞ The President has removed RUSH ELMORE, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Kansas, on grounds similar to those assigned for Governor REEDER's displacement.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The ever acceptable Fairy Opera of "Cinderella" was produced here last night, from the English—or miscellaneous—version, as played at the Broadway Theatre. Mr. NIBLO is *not* remarkable for getting out his pieces in a first-rate manner, but in this instance has certainly succeeded in producing an elaborate work in a tasteful and satisfactory style. Two of the new scenes—the first and the last—are highly effective and imaginative works of art. It is a pity that Mr. HILYARD does not more frequently exercise his brush in this praiseworthy manner. The costumes are new and gorgeous; and, for a wonder, all the fairies' silk stockings are of the same color. A similar phenomenon is observable in their celestial slippers, to which we appreciatingly direct attention.

We have been accustomed to look on the pumpkin as a great and important feature of this version of "Cinderella." When, therefore, the good fairy desired to *Pedro* to bring in that item of "garden sarce," we were not without some vague indescribable nervous misgivings concerning the vegetable. *Pedro* returned with—a musk mellon—and we were prostrated. That immense yellow sphere of our childhood was wilted into a lean-ribbed melon! Such a gross and unpatriotic perversion of the text would undoubtedly have caused the ruin of the piece, but for the fortuitous arrival of an able bodied rat, in the place of the customary dummy. It was a moment of peril; a dark and gloomy episode, ending in a tail of real life. In such moments managers live centuries. Public confidence, we are happy to say, was restored by the rat. May he live forever—in the cage.

The musical features of this opera have been treated so recently in our columns that it is unnecessary to say more on the subject. The performance, last night, was, on the whole, good. A couple of songs were interpolated, one for Mr. HARRISON, "I Love Her," (miserably instrumented,) and one for Miss LOUISA PYNE, "Lo! Here the Gentle Lark," by BISHOP. This latter has long been esteemed a fine specimen of pure descriptive melody, and justly. But there is a flute obligato which cannot be dispensed with. It is necessary not only for the form but the melody of the piece—the voice following and blending with the instrument. For some inscrutable reason this obligato has been mutilated, in fact nearly omitted. The melody and its imitative passages are therefore lop-sided and absurd. Whether this arise from vandalism or orchestral inefficiency, it is equally disgraceful to the conductor.

Miss LOUISA PYNE was in good voice and sang deliciously throughout. Mr. HARRISON and the other artists (including Mr. HORNCASTLE, who delivered his sentences in his usual galvanic manner) were well up in their parts, and altogether the opera was rendered with eminent success. It will repay you for a visit.

A little piece called "Fraternization" was produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London on the 18th. The incidents of the piece turn upon the events of the war, and the various popular episodes which distinguish the French and English alliance. The scene is laid before Sebastopol, the panoramic view of which by Messrs. PITT and TURNER gives a most excellent idea of the impressive scene of so many heart-rending and bloody contests. The main interest of the piece depends upon the character of *Tafe-dur*, a drummer of the Zouaves, which devolves upon M. BLONDELET, the celebrated bell-singer and tambour professor, from the Imperial Theatres, Paris. In this character M. BLONDELET goes through a variety of surprising performances, including the chansonette comique of "Chacun est Le Paradiste; or The Life of a Charlatan;" terminating with the Zouave's description of the "Battle of Inkermann," in which the performer, by means of his novel instruments, ten side drums and one kettle drum, plays, if it may be so termed, several popular airs, and depicts in a wonderful manner the progress of that deadly struggle.

M. JULLIEN is giving a fresh series of grand concerts at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, London, "prior to his departure for America." His orchestra is erected on the borders of the artificial lake fronting the impregnable fortress of Sebastopol—in Manor-place. M. JULLIEN received a most hearty welcome. The orchestra, which is a very numerous one, includes several artistes of distinction; among them M. GUERIN, (of the French Guides,) M. LELOUP, (of the Belgian Guides,) Herr REICHART, (of the Conservatoire of Brussels,) Herr NABISH, (of the Royal Chapel of the King of Saxony,) Sig. MARTINI, (of Milan,) and Herr KOENIG. The repertory of music contained several of M. JULLIEN's well known compositions, of which the 'Zouaves Pas de Charge,' 'La Rose et la Violette,' and 'The Allied Armies Quadrille,' received much applause. The entertainment concluded with the siege of Sebastopol, which was 'progressing satisfactorily.'"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOUSANDS OF AGUE SUFFERERS YEARLY use Fever and Ague remedies, without knowing that all their strength is owing to arsenic, quinine, mercury, or other deadly poisons, which though they often break the chill for a short time, are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cease only with life.

But the wonderful efficacy of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," is equaled only by its singular harmlessness, and in proof of this the certificate of the most celebrated chemist in the United States, JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., is attached to every bottle.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. [illegible] Water-st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and druggists generally.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article.

A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot.

The subscribers are the sole Proprietors of [illegible] recently patented

"LA BELLE" LOCK,

which, from its construction and finish, is [illegible] and burglar-proof, and less liable to get out of order than most locks now in use. STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD BRANDIES, WINES, &c.—A HIGH CORT.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday, Aug. 7,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 11 Broad-st., an extensive variety of superb brandies, wines, clarets, &c., being the entire stock of one of our first importing houses, and are in a pure state, as they are to be sold in original packages as imported and delivered from the U. S. Bonded Warehouse. This sale offers unusual inducements, and we recommend all parties that are desirous of purchasing fine liquors to attend this sale. All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented on the catalogue. For full description we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES—WITH the best PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCKS.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the prize medal in 1851 at the World's Fair in London. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF "THE SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by the quackery of inhalation, for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, and there is no person elsewhere, traveling or otherwise, in anyway connected with him, as authorized to hail from his office or refer patients to him.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting in part, of the Florence, Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price by the case.

A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

KNOX ON THE HAT.—KNOX HAS MADE A great hit this Summer, and now he has become as familiar as household words in the hearts of the hat-wearing public. Forty varieties of Summer hats, from two dollars upward, may be found as usual at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or No. 533 Broadway. Try one.

BAREGES AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are now selling Printed Bareges at 1s., worth 2s.; rich Satin, Plaid and Chintz colors, at 2s., 3s. and 4s.; with some Plaid Pineapple Cloths, at 5s., that cost to import over 10s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—WE will open THIS MORNING another large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Under Handkerchiefs, Bands, Flouncings, Lace Curtains, Drapery, Muslins, &c., which will be sold at half their value.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—so well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and [illegible] powder-proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MOURNING GOODS.—Just received from auction, fine Black Bareges, Grenadines, Lawns, Canton Crapes, De Beges, [illegible], Crape Shawls, Grenadines do., Cashmeres do., Alpacas, Bombazines, &c.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

WILKIN'S AMIBLET.—DR. ELLIOTT'S (THE OCULIST) Invention—receipt presented to me—will restore, preserve, and cleanse the hair. Price 25 cents. Sold by DELUC & CO., and Druggists generally. M. WILKIN, No. 48 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PRINTED MUSLINS AT 6½ PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st., will open on MONDAY MORNING, one case of fine Printed Lawns, at 6d. per yard. Warranted fast colors.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING another large lot of superior Paris made Kid Gloves, which we will sell at great bargains. Our store will be open and ready for business at 8 o'clock A. M.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
No. 112 Chambers-st.

[illegible] Murder—A Woman the Victim.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin Aug. 6.

About 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, two men, who were fishing near the mouth of Gunner's Run, discovered the body of a female lying upon her face in the mud upon the bottom of the creek. They tied the body to a boat lying near, and Officer CURRY subsequently removed it to a coal wharf in the vicinity.

Coroner DELAVAU was sent for, and upon his arrival had the remains taken to the Eighteenth Ward Station-house, where a Jury was summoned and an inquest was commenced. Upon examining the body it was found that three wounds had been inflicted in the throat. Two were slight superficial cuts, while the third and fatal wound, was caused by the thrust of a small instrument—probably a penknife—which had entered about four inches, severing one of the carotid arteries, and without doubt causing death.

The victim was evidently German. She was about twenty-five years of age, had dark hair, and was about five feet six inches in height. Her features were good and she was beautifully formed. She was dressed in a dark delaine dress, with a row of fancy buttons down the front of the body. She had on lace under-sleeves, stockings, black lasting gaiters, ear rings and common enameled breast-pin, the latter representing two female figures. In the pockets of the dress were two pairs of old gloves, one pair of which were light kid, and the other pair lisle-thread, two pocket handkerchiefs, a small comb, and a German Lutheran pocket prayer-book. Upon the fly-leaf of the latter, was the following written with pencil in German: "MICHAEL ALBRECHT, from Kuenzbach, married the 19th July, 1855." Upon the chemise, and one of the pocket handkerchiefs, were the initials "S. T. S.," or "S. S. T.," combined in a monogram. It was the opinion of the physicians who examined the body, that the wounds had been inflicted quite recently. The following evidence was elicited before the Coroner's Jury:

G. W. Curry, sworn: I am an officer of the Eighteenth Ward Police; I was standing at the corner of Queen and Vienna streets; my attention was called to a female who had been found in the creek with her throat cut; I went to the spot and found a large crowd there, and the body of the woman tied to a canal boat; I carried the body and laid it on the Lehigh Company's Wharf.

Michael Henkoeffer, sworn: I was fishing this afternoon and saw a straw bonnet on the bottom of the creek; found on examination that it was on a woman; I thought she had been drowned and I tied her to a canal boat.

Joseph Ginhart testified that he was with the last witness at the time of the discovery of the body; the latter was lying upon its face; I turned the body over and washed the mud from the face; I heard somebody say that they heard "murder" cried the night before; don't know who I heard say so.

John W. Beam, sworn: I yesterday saw a woman go on board a canal boat that was lying near the spot where the body was found; I don't think deceased was the woman; the woman was quarreling with a man; they spoke English; don't know what they said.

Baker Shetzline, sworn: about 8½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, I saw a woman in that neighborhood; she resembled the deceased, but I do not think it was her; the woman was quarreling with a man; between midnight last night and 3 o'clock this morning, I heard a great screeching come from the direction of the spot in which the body was found.

The inquest was here adjourned over until 8 o'clock this evening to enable Dr. S. P. BROWN and J. R. COAD to make a post mortem examination. The body has been removed to the Green-house. The affair created a great excitement in the old District of Kensington, and many surmises are afloat concerning the fell deed and its victim. The latter is unknown.

Corpse of a Guide Found in the Ice Twenty Years after Death.

From the Boston Transcript.

Your columns on Monday contained a paragraph from the *Gazette de Lausanne*, informing us that the body of JACQUES BALMAT, one of the earliest and most celebrated of Alpine guides of Chamouni, lost twenty years since, had recently been discovered "in the broken up ice which forms the arch of Arveron, still buried in its frozen tomb." This must have been a great event for the Chamouniards, and a fact of more interest, perhaps, than many of your readers would suspect.

The exhumed body of their popular old friend—the famous guide of SAUSSURE in 1786—was received, we are told, with every demonstration of honor and respect, and nothing, I dare say, since the furore created by ALBERT SMITH's party has so excited the villagers resident under the shadow of what Mr. CHOATE, in his brilliant oratory, characterized as "a culmination of grandeur unmatched on earth."

Murray's Hand Book of Switzerland and Savoy informs that "JACQUES BALMAT, the most daring, skillful experienced of the guides, was the first who made the ascent of Mount Blanc. When he disappeared in 1835 he was 70 years old. He went out with a hunter of Valorsine to chase the chamois, parted from him near the Pic du Midi, having proposed an ascent which the other deemed dangerous; but poor JACQUES was from his youth a gold-finder, who believed that it would be possible to become rich by such a discovery. He always preferred to follow this phantasy rather than act as guide, and be paid for it the forfeit of his life. The spot from which he fell, over the precipices of the Mortine, is known, but to recover the body was considered impossible."

This was penned ten years since, and twenty from the date of his loss his body is found at the mouth of the Glacier, the "Merde Glace," in a most perfect state of preservation, at a point many feet below the line of vegetation, and the immediate vicinity of cultivated fields. The source of the river Arverson is in this glacier, and the arch is at its extreme point into the valley whence the river empties itself.

Here are continually deposited the debris of the mountain sides, borne onward in the imperceptibly sluggish course of this great sea of ice; and here, preserved from the decaying hand of time, the tearing effects of avalanches, and the attrition of such a subterranean journey, at this late hour has come forth the corpse of poor JACQUES.

I have no data at hand to determine the distance traversed and descended by the body during this score of years, but recollections of time consumed in a pedestrian excursion in the vicinity of the catastrophe inclines me to believe it from two to five miles. Here is an item in the philosophy of glaciers, and a remarkable illustration of the theory of their mobility. The body was literally engulfed in solid ice at the end, and reappeared at the other.

KAHOTA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Dr. John McClintock's Asthma and Whooping Cough Remedy—Gives immediate relief and speedily cures Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. Thousands are being cured every day by this harmless and effectual remedy prescribed by one of the most eminent men in the United States. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 389 Broadway.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

NOBLE & MECKLEM, Bankers, No. 163 Greenwich-st.

Advances Made on Country drafts and checks at Bank rates. Particular attention paid to collections. Land warrants wanted at the highest Market price.

REFERENCES. Merchants' Exchange Bank. Ocean Bank. New-York Exchange Bank.

Glen Cove Regatta.—*Mr. Editor of the Daily Times:* An erroneous report of the Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club at Glen Cove, having been published in the various papers of your City, we beg the favor of an insertion of the subjoined correct account in the columns of your journal.

To the Editor of the New-York Herald:

GLEN COVE REGATTA.—*Mr. Editor:* Your reporters, in the account which they have given of the Regatta at this place on the 2d inst., were possibly misinformed on the subject, or they did not remain among us a sufficient length of time to gather the particulars.

In the first place, the first prize was awarded to the *Julia*, and the second to the *Mary*; the *Katydid* being short tonnage, according to the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, was ruled out, and declared by that Club not entitled to either prize.

Again, it is said that "to Mr. William E. Burton the people of Glen Cove are indebted for this race. It was he who induced the Club to race at that place, and to his liberality the affair owes its success. The inhabitants of Glen Cove and he were in a kind of partnership, they took the credit of the affair and he paid the money"—whereas the fact is that Mr. Burton with a number of visitors of the Pavilion Hotel and residents of this place subscribed an equal amount of money, to defray the expenses for the prizes awarded to the successful competitors, as well as the Ball and entertainment in the evening given to the Club. The chief credit due Mr. Burton was in entertaining the members of the Club and his personal friends at his own mansion on the day following the Regatta.

The Cups were delivered by the Committee to one of the members of the Club, to be presented to the victors in the Regatta.

THE VISITORS OF THE PAVILION HOTEL, AND RESIDENTS OF GLEN COVE.

Glen Cove, Aug. 4, 1855.

Strawberries, Whortleberries, &c., can be preserved with their natural color and flavor by SPRATT'S PATENT CANS, which are easily opened or closed without heating, by simply turning a screw. Full directions for preserving will be given with the cans. All the genuine Self-Sealing Cans have cast in the cap "Spratt's Patent." WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors, No. 215 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

Richardson & Boynton's WARMING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 260 Broadway.—The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's patent self-cleaning furnace—an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 185 Broadway.

The Largest Bread in the City, MADE FROM NEW FLOUR, TREADWELL'S BAKERY, No. 50 Carmine-st.

A Meeting of the Western Farm League will be held at Union Building, No. 183 Bowery, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 7, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to be present.

PERSONAL.

IF MR. JAMES GARDIN—Who was at St. Louis in May, 1851, and afterwards at St. Paul's, Minnesota, will send his address to or call on Messrs. JNO. HIGGINS & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Ferry-st., New-York, he will hear of something to his advantage.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—An educated young gentleman, healthy, fair looking, of the highest respectability and social position, desires to form the acquaintance of a young lady with a view to matrimony. She must have special personal attractions, intelligence, domestic habits, a kind heart, and an unexceptionable reputation;—no other wealth than her love and affection is desired. Such a one will receive the kindest devotion and be tenderly and happily along the pathway of life. Any communication addressed to INQUIRER, and left at the office of this paper, will be held sacredly confidential, and meet a prompt response.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, in City or Country; one would go as general houseservant; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; makes good bread and can milk; the other would go as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress in which she is fully competent; they are well recommended. Apply No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and chambermaid by a neat young girl, of tidy habits; is a neat plain sewer and a good nurse. Can wash and iron for a small family, or assist with light housework. Has excellent City reference. Wages $5 a month in the City, or would have no objection to go a few miles in the country. Will assist in milking and making butter. Call or send to No. 186 East 22d-st., second floor, front, No. 7.

SITUATION WANTED—For several respectable and competent female Protestant girls, and others including a Scotch cook, a laundress and two chambermaids and waiters at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 195 7th-av., near 22d-st. The patronage of all respectable employers in City and country is respectfully solicited. A lady in constant attendance.

SITUATION WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant girls; the one is a good laundress; would undertake the fine washing and chamberwork; understands fluting, &c.; the other would undertake chamber work and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting. No objections to the country. Call at or address No. 24 3d-av., between 8th and 9th-sts., (Bible House.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a blacksmith who is capable of working on engine machinery and blacksmithing in general. Can give the best of reference from several of my last employers as to workmanship, industry and sobriety. Has no objections to go to any part of the country, providing it is healthy. Address H. W., blacksmith, No. 165 Varick-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—To accompany a family to England or to any part of Europe, by a respectable young woman, with the highest testimonials as to capacity in any kind of domestic work, sobriety, honesty and attention to duty. Please apply for one week at No. 195 7th av., near 22d st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced woman, highly recommended and not afraid to work, as first class cook; is a superior washer and ironer, makes excellent bread and biscuit, &c. To be seen for two days at No. 18 Tillary st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious tidy girl to do general housework; is a good cook and washer and first rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference, and would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Please call at No. 1½ Rivington-st., two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; she is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; would do the general housework of a small family, or chamberwork, and assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 244 9th-st., for two days, 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—And would loan his employer $300. A young man, an American mechanic, would like a situation in one of the following trades: carpenter, painter, cabinet maker, pianoforte maker, or as salesman in any respectable business. Good reference given. Address E. D., New-York Times office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent, well recommended young woman; is a first-rate laundress and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting. No objection to go to the country. Best of recommendation can be given. Call at No. 281 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress by a respectable woman—a widow—who can tend an infant from its birth; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by a very competent girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook. She is an excellent baker, and first rate washer and ironer. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days if not engaged, at No. 98 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture, either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman in a gentleman's family, by a single man; is honest, sober and industrious, and perfectly understands the management of horses. Apply or address No. 18 Thames-st.

WHO WANTS DOMESTIC HELP should apply to the American and Foreign Employment Society—PETER COOPER, Esq., President—office Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, and No. 8 Sands-st., Brooklyn—where no domestics are admitted whose good character has not been first ascertained by direct correspondence with their last employers. Citizens will please not mistake a private Intelligence at the east side of the Bible House, for the Society's Rooms, at the south front. Farm and other laborers, mechanics, &c., and female domestics newly arrived in the country may be obtained at the Society's office, No. 27 Greenwich-st. D. B. THOMASON, General Agent.

TWO ENTRY CLERKS WANTED—In a Dry Goods jobbing house. None need apply, but those who write a rapid and handsome hand and are quick and correct at figures, and can give good references as to habits and character. Salary liberal. Address, with name and reference, Box 1,444 Post Office.

A CHANCE FOR YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, coopers, landsmen, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers, for ships now fitting. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 27 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

TO BOSS CARPENTERS.—A respectable young man who has lately arrived from the old country, who has a slight knowledge of the carpenter's trade; wishes to engage with a boss carpenter, where he would find his trade; wages no object, if he would be comfortably situated. Apply or address a note to No. 68 Willett-st., to J. LANE.

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MISS HAINES—Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. [illegible], No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

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MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

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LAND FOR SALE.—81-10 acres delightfully situated on the western bank of the Hudson River, in the town of Nyack, opposite Tarrytown, accessible by Railroad and Steamboat. Only $800 required to be paid down. Inquire of R. W. & S. B. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 20 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated near the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Port Chester. Inquire for particulars of E. B. WESLEY, No. 40 William-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That desirable property known as No. 117 Cherry-st., being at the corner of Catherine-st. Apply to PECARE, BARNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 81 Liberty-st.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 20 feet out boat, built by Fish & Morton, 2 years old, in good order. She is very stiff, and a good sea boat. She will be sold very cheap as the owner is going to Europe. For further particulars, apply at No. 10 South st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized house, in a good locality in New-York or near the Heights, Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,018, New-York Post Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New-York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 3d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable cottage house No. 200 West 24th st., between 9th and 10th avs. It will be put in complete order for a good tenant. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 329 Broadway.

HOUSE TO RENT.—One of the three new three story brick houses, on Washington near Gates av. Rent $350 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 290 Washington-st., N. Y.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of house No. 126 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. The apartments consist of three entire floors, all recently put in perfect condition. Croton and gas in the house. Inquire of BACON & RAVEN, No. 126 Grand-st.

TO LET—The third story, with steam power on the premises, No. 114 Fulton st. It is a large light room, about 25 by 24; a first-rate business location, and the chief part of the building is occupied by the owner. Possession given immediately. Inquire of E. WALKER, second floor, back room.

STABLE TO LET.—A two-story brick stable, with cellar, apartments finished off on second floor for family wagon house, &c. Located in the central part of the City. For particulars inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 432 Houston-st., from 8 to 11 o'clock A.M., and from 6 to 8 o'clock P.M.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground corner of Lexington av. and 66th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 27 6th-av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LOFTS TO LET—Large well lighted and very desirable lofts, corner of William and John sts.; entrance No. 64 John-st., will be let very low. Apply to STONE, GREACEN & CO., No. 20 Murray st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS. WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES. Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are as excellent. All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE. Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized. N. R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William st., New York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

SUMMER RETREATS.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs, equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depot, in connection with the mail trains and cars, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—One gallon of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs $1 25. Half pint of my FOUNTAIN OIL costs eight cents. One of my Britannia Metal Patent FOUNTAIN LAMPS costs $1 25. Tin do., 62½ cents. Eight cents worth of my Oil will burn, double wicks, giving a brilliant and steady light 32 HOURS, OR 3½ HOURS FOR ONE CENT. My Lamp, once filled and trimmed, will burn EIGHT EVENINGS OF 3½ HOURS EACH *Without being Refilled or Trimmed, saving an immense deal* of trouble, and removing one of the greatest objections to the use of Oil. *It will be apparent to every one who examines this matter* that this is the CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT A FAMILY CAN USE; *And being a pure, fixed Oil, free from smoke,* pleasant both to the taste and smell, and free from all danger from explosion, it recommends itself as being just the thing that every *family requires.*

This Lamp, although it embodies the principle of the French Mechanical Lamp, is perfectly simple in its construction and not liable to get out of order; yet so far peculiar, that it is almost impossible to spill the Oil from it in carrying it about the house.

One gallon of Oil, if burned three hours each evening, will last 146 days, or about five months, and upon experiment and comparison it will be found that one dollar's worth of Oil will burn as many hours as four dollars worth of Burning Fluid, and give a far better light. The public are invited to call and examine this Lamp, which is considered by all who have used it one of the greatest improvements of the age.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st., near William, Manufacturer of Sperm, Lard, Whale, Elephant and Fountain Oils. For sale by W. H. VANDERHOOF, No. 225 Bowery; W. G. CREAMER, Bible House 4th-av.; J. & C. BERRIAN, No. 601 Broadway; S. W. SMITH, No. 38 Maiden-lane; and by Hardware and House Furnishing Stores generally.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE, RACHEL, will make her first appearance [illegible] at the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, New-York. General Office, No. 49 Wall-st., room No. 22.

RACHEL DRAMATIC COMPANY. REPERTOIRE of the principal pieces to be acted by the Rachel Dramatic Company, under the management of Raphael Felix.

ANCIENT TRAGEDIES. HORACES and POLYEUCTE, by Corneille; PHÈDRE, BAJAZET and ANDROMAQUE, by Racine.

MODERN TRAGEDIES. MARIE STUART, by Lebrun—JEANNE D'ARC, by Soumet—LUCRÈCE, by Ponsard—VIRGINIE, by Latour St. Ybars.

DRAMAS. ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, by Scribe and Legouvé—ANGELO, by Victor Hugo. MLLE. DE BELLE-ISLE, by Alexandre Dumas—LADY TARTUFFE and LA JOIE FAIT PEUR, by Madame de Girardin.

COMEDIES. TARTUFFE, by Molière—DÉPIT AMOUREUX, by Molière—LE CAPRICE, by Alfred de Musset—LES DROITS DE L'HOMME, by Jules de Premaray—[illegible] &c.

All these pieces have been expressly translated into English and the original and translation printed on opposite pages for the accommodation of the American public. They will be ready for sale in a few days, and will be found at the Metropolitan Theatre Box Office, and at the agency of the Rachel Dramatic Company, No. 49 Wall st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. MR. BURTON. That popular and unrivaled comedian, will appear THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 7, 1855, in the same pieces which drew such a tremendous house on Wednesday last.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Mr. Ebenezer Sudden....Mr. Burton. Mr. Jobber....Mr. Geo. Jordan. Mrs. Trapper....Mrs. [illegible]....Mrs. Stephens.

WANDERING MINSTREL.

Jem Bags....Mr. Burton.

With the LAMENTABLE HISTORY AND CRUEL DEATHS OF VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY—The Pyne and Harrison Company in Cinderella.

THURSDAY and SATURDAY—Mr. Burton in Comedy and Farce.

Tickets....Fifty Cents. Private Boxes....Five Dollars. Orchestra Seats....One Dollar.

Box Office open daily, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Will be opened for ten nights only, commencing WEDNESDAY NEXT, Aug. 8, when a new and grand Spanish ballet, entitled LA GITANA, (The Gipsey,) will be produced wherein Senorita SOTO, and Mlles. VICTORINE FRANCK, NATALIE WEYMAN, M. HENRI and Messrs. CARRESE, LEOPOLD, TILMAN YATES, and a complete corps de ballet will perform. Two choice French vaudevilles, UN CAPRICE, and LES SUITES D'UN PREMIER LIT, will be given on the same evening by the French comedy dramatique, under Mons. GUSTAVE. The whole will be under the direction of Mons. L. [illegible], stage manager of the French Theatre, New-Orleans.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI FAMILY.—THIS EVENING, will be presented the Chinese Pantomime Fête of KIM KA. [illegible]....M. Gabriel Ravel. After which the talented MARTINETTI FAMILY. To conclude with the laughable Pantomime of M. DECHALUMEAU, in which Gabriel Ravel has astonished the world.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Direction de Mr. ANTHONY—French Vaudeville Night. TUESDAY, August 7, 1855. MADAME ET MONSIEUR PINCHON—Comedie Vaudeville en un acte. A LA BASTILLE—Vaudeville, en un acte. LE LAQUAIS D'ARTHUR—Comedie, en un acte. Intermede de danse, [illegible] heures.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England. [illegible] still on exhibition. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half-price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. [illegible] Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

THE WALKING AND SPEAKING AUTOMATON, OR MACHINE MAN—Is on exhibition for a few days more at the American Museum. Performances each day at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock. Admission to these and the whole Museum, 25c.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. [illegible] HENRY WOOD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, [illegible] PIANOS [illegible] ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.) Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale or retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. It is now generally acknowledged that the Pianos manufactured by Hallet, Davis & Co. are unrivaled in America, if in the world, for brilliancy or purity of tone.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BARGAINS.—[illegible] S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

REMOVAL. BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business, an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP.—A 7 octave splendid rosewood piano, with carved desk, lyre-pattern legs, [illegible] and every valuable improvement, can be seen at [illegible], No. 24 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Price $175.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, [illegible], an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

my28, 2a-lawlyTu

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, [illegible].—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

au29, 2a-lawlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner of 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Books open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Read! Read! if you've been cheated, read, And for the future take good heed.

EVERY ONE IS REQUESTED TO LEARN that many of our customers have been imposed upon by parties who are selling counterfeits of our preparation. Be sure to get the genuine Magnetic Powder for the destruction of insects. See a fac simile of his signature on the wrapper, the boxes of Magnetic Pills have the same. Depot No. 412 Broadway.

HARRISON'S EXTRACT MOUSSELINE—Is a composite perfume [illegible]. It is wholesaled by H. H. LYONS & CO., No. 4 Dey-st., and by E. H. NASH, No. 344 1st av., at retail. HARRISON'S BEAR'S OIL and BEAR POMATUM are what people want but never get, except of Harrison; his Bear's Grease is separated into its two elements, oil and stearine, and richly perfumed. Hog's Lard Oil others sell. Harrison never does.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c. Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots Hair from any part of the body. [illegible], LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, [illegible]; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 16 Warren-st.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—No. 710 Broadway.—The inventor of these baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them. N. B.—Theory explained to students.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM AND VACUUM GAUGES.—The best and most reliable of any in the market. Warranted correct. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AUG 1855

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.

Detailed Account of its Landing and Reception in Nicaragua.

INTERESTING FROM COSTA RICA.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, (Nicaragua,) Saturday, July 28, 1855.

Weighing anchor from Port Royal, Jamaica, on the morning of the 13th of July, the *Huntress*, with the Kinney emigrants, touched San Juan, their destination, on the afternoon of the 16th, a very fair run over the Caribbean. The long low shore, with perhaps a hundred palm-thatched buildings, set off by the dense tropical forest in the background, and the warehouses of the Transit Company on Punta Arenas, corresponded exactly with the familiar prints of San Juan, in whose noble harbor we were anchored. Three or four ships were also lying at the same time in the harbor, the most formidable of which was the black hulk of the British man-of-war *Buzzard*, which, it was reported, had been stationed to prevent our landing.

Our object, therefore, was to get ashore without any one's knowledge—and even the pilot, who turned out to be a very zealous friend of the Colonel's—was not apprised of his name. Before we dropped anchor a boat came alongside, containing a few gentlemen from the interior of Nicaragua, who informed us that some fifty men had arrived in the *Star of the West* the night before, fully armed, to oppose Col. KINNEY, nominally hired by the Nicaraguan Government, but, in reality, as was supposed, by the Transit Company. They were mostly French, German and Italian refugees, picked up in the streets of New-York on promise of $10 a month and a house-lot in Nicaragua for each, and, it was said, were now standing ready to fire at the *Emma*, if she should come near enough to Point Arenas, where they were stationed. Such was the report—at any rate, it indicated one advantage, for which we had reason to be thankful, from the wreck of the vessel in which we had sailed from New-York.

After the Colonel had been safely carried ashore, we were boarded by the master of the war steamer, who took the number of our passengers, inquired whence we came and whither we were bound, &c., to all of which he received satisfactory replies. But when he inquired the whereabouts of Colonel KINNEY, he was told that we supposed he must be in Greytown, as his vessel was reported to have sailed on the 6th of June, and doubtless he (the master) had heard later news of him than we had. The master then returned to his steamer, apparently well pleased with the courtesies he had received, as well as with the files of Jamaica and Turk's Island papers which I furnished him, but from which care was taken to omit the very complimentary notices with the Colonel's arrivals had been recorded by them. He, however, embraced the occasion to tell us of the late defeat of WALKER and his men in the interior, with whom, he entertained the belief, the Kinney Expedition was in some way connected.

Mr. JOHN L. NELSON, United States Consul at Turk's Islands, who with his family and two Turk's Islanders had accompanied us in the *Huntress*, then went ashore with the bulk of the passengers, all of whom, with their baggage, were safely ensconced by the following day in the independent little municipality of Greytown, *alias* San Juan del Norte.

The reception of the Colonel and his party by the inhabitants was most enthusiastic. They had long been waiting for him, and now on the third day after the first anniversary of the town's bombardment by Capt. HOLLINS, they turned out to welcome the man whom they expected to rebuild and make it prosperous. One would have thought from the demonstrations of the crowd, that they were celebrating WASHINGTON's Birthday or the "Glorious Fourth," so general was the excitement. It so happened, that at the time several important functionaries were in town: Don ROMAN RIVAS, agent for the Nicaraguan Government of Greytown; his father, Don PRECIO RIVAS, commandante of the Nicaraguan forces on the Serapaqui river; Don PEDRO PORIS, the commandante of Costa Rica, at the head of the Serapaqui; Capt. W. H. DOBBIN, of the British man-of-war *Buzzard*, then in port; and Mr. GREEN, British Consul-General for Central America, who resides in Blewfields.

To all of these gentlemen, Captain BENJAMIN MOONEY, formerly of New-York, and a staunch friend of the Colonel's, introduced him at once, and the results of that first interview have told favorably upon our affairs ever since. Mr. MASON, also, the American vice-consul here, soon called, and has since shown a cordial disposition to befriend his fellow-countrymen who have arrived.

The next day, however, the Colonel was waited upon by Consul-General GREEN and Captain DOBBIN, who, in consequence of some stories which had been told them by an enemy to his disadvantage, desired from him an interview, in order to have a full account of the purpose, plans and history of his expedition. With this request Colonel KINNEY cheerfully complied, and at the house of Mr. GREEN, the British consul at Greytown, in presence of the above-mentioned gentlemen, together with Consuls NELSON and MASON and myself, gave at length the desired information, tracing the opposition which his enterprise had encountered to the agents of the Transit Company—enemies alike of Nicaragua and himself—and charging the decree which that Government had been inveigled into promulgating for his exclusion solely to the misrepresentation of interested parties.

His object, he said, was the peaceful colonization of certain lands in Nicaragua, to which he believed he had a valid title; if the validity of that title should be disproved, he would abandon it, although he had expended thousands of dollars on the supposition of his lawful ownership. In regard to the rumor that the British man-of-war and the troops at Point Arenas had been stationed to prevent his landing, he was prepared, with due respect, to say that he should allow his right of settling peaceably in Greytown, with the assent of its inhabitants, to be called in question by no power on earth.

Such, so far as I can recall it, was the substance of the Colonel's remarks, which apparently proved satisfactory to his interrogators. At the conclusion the conversation became quite general, and Capt. DOBBIN and the Colonel, for an hour or two, recounted the various incidents of their naval and military experiences in a manner that showed a more friendly understanding than could have been expected from a meeting of official inquiry.

After partaking of the hospitality of the British Consul, the interview ended by the acceptance on the part of the Colonel of an invitation to pay an early visit of inspection on board the Captain's man-of-war, the *Buzzard*.

Considering the opposition made to the expedition by our own Government, and by the agents of a powerful organization of capitalists, we certainly could afford to sleep with some comfort on the events of the day; at least those gentlemen who were so profuse in their bets and predictions that Col. KINNEY would never reach Greytown alive, have something which they can put in their pipes and smoke for some time to come.

On the morning of the 17th the regiment of foreign hirelings, brought out by the Transit Company, left its warehouses at Point Arenas for Castillo, a Nicaragua fort on an island of that name about half way up the San Juan River from Greytown to Lake Nicaragua. Here, if cholera or disaffection do not reduce them to nothing, (and both, it is reported by passengers from up river have already made some havoc,) they await the Kinney Expedition, which they are determined to put back if possible. On their passage on the morning they sailed in a steamer of the company's past Captain MOONEY's wharf, where, as they saw Col. KINNEY standing, they raised a shout of derision, and then, as if language failed to express their feelings, or, rather, the feelings of their employers, indulged in a variety of contortions, which gave a truly comical effect to their unwashed visages.

According to the testimony of the officers and others, these recruits had been taken stealthily from New-York, and while out at sea had donned their military uniform. The impoverished condition of the Nicaraguan Treasury, and subsequent information of a reliable nature, render it certain that, not only had they received a free passage from the company, but that they were to be paid from money furnished by it. The company have doubtless agreed to pay some of their long-standing arrearages of debt to the Government, on condition that these soldiers should be employed to suppress the Kinney Expedition. One of the passengers informs me that the Purser of the *Star of the West* at first denied that any such men were aboard; and that after a few days he said they were aboard, but were emigrants, bound to California, to which they had paid their passage; and that still subsequently, he admitted that they were taken as soldiers to serve in Nicaragua.

All this time, (as I am informed by this passenger, a New-York resident of unimpeachable veracity,) the greatest reluctance was evinced by the purser to disclosing any information relative to the existence of these soldiers, or to the purpose for which they had emigrated. A well-known agent of the Transit Company at Point Arenas, stated to this same passenger that the men received a free passage in order to serve as soldiers in Nicaragua. The officers of the troops on board the *Star of the West* also declared freely that their men had been enlisted by the Nicaraguan Government for $10 monthly per man, and had been taken, free of expense, by the Transit Company.

Such are the facts, so far as I have learned them, which, I understand, will be made a subject of complaint, by the American Consul before the State Department at Washington. The secrecy with which so large a number of men were smuggled aboard, the ignorance professed by the purser of their existence, and the conflicting stories told by different employés of the Company, as to the destination or objects of these armed men, are strong grounds for suspicion; and whether "J. DE MARCOLETO" or the Transit Company, for whom of late he appears to have acted as the hired agent, are guilty of enlisting these soldiers in New-York, it furnishes a fair subject for the vigilance of Messrs. Attorneys CUSHING and MCKEON.

That men who have shown such extraordinary zeal in supporting the neutrality laws in the case of Col. KINNEY, and the alleged enlistments for the Crimea, by Great Britain, should wink at so gross an infraction of those laws as this, requires at least some explanation. Whether these recruits were *formally* enlisted in the purlieus of New-York where they were picked up, or on board the Company's steamer, or on Point Arenas, or at Fort Castillo, it makes no difference, if they were brought here on the understanding that they were to serve in a military capacity. The officers of the men, however, tell us that more troops are coming from New-York to join them, so that it will be well for Mr. MCKEON to carefully examine the future passenger lists of the Transit Company's steamers before leaving the port of New-York.

What especially excites the indignation of American residents hereabouts is, that these fifty armed Hessians—men without any American sympathies, and ignorant of even the English tongue—should be conveyed here to shoot down and murder a peaceful body of American-born colonists, engaged in a lawful business enterprise, and that, too, by a company under the protection of our national flag—a company, whose conduct in bringing about the bombardment of Greytown is so disgracefully notorious.

Colonel KINNEY himself is now stopping at Captain MOONEY's, but most of his followers have taken up their abode in the house formerly occupied by the American Consul—one of the few dwellings spared by the destructive lucifer matches of Captain HOLLINS. It fronts the waters of the bay, which are within a few feet of it, and for the half mile between Captain MOONEY's and it, as indeed all over the town, one walks by the brick and stone ruins, the foundations of former houses. The grass, now partially grown, conceals them, but enough remains to recall the memory of the shameful transaction which caused this scene of desolation.

Thus far the expeditionists have so conducted themselves as to gain the good-will and respect of all classes in the community, having shown a disposition not to swagger or talk large of fillibustering or conquering the Government, but to enter into respectable employments, and, as they belong to quite a variety of vocations, each one has without difficulty found his place. For the last day or two, however, they have been very busy stripping a wrecked vessel, which has been purchased by Mr. ALEX. WOOD, in this place. This vessel, the brig *Hamlet*, which was driven ashore on the 17th, with a large amount of coal, tar and turpentine, has already turned out not a little speculation for them, not to speak of its effect in impressing the people with a notion of their willingness and capacity for hard work.

On the whole, I doubt if any man could have selected a more desirable, well-disposed and industrious body of emigrants than they have proved themselves to be. Every one is fully imbued with the belief that the enterprise of the Colonel is precisely what he has told them from the outset, entirely a business matter, for the purpose of bettering the fortunes of those who are engaged in it. This was my own conviction at the start, and more recent developments have only served to strengthen it. Many persons, deceived by the vague rumors set afloat by some of the American Press, have supposed the expedition designed, like WALKER's as a hostile invasion for the overthrow of the present Government of Nicaragua, and the fact that its leader has acquired distinction as a fighting man has given plausibility to such a supposition, but they should remember that he has also been no less successful as a speculator and a business man; that he has every incentive, and is bound by every pledge, public and private, to pursue a peaceful and lawful course.

The good understanding established between the Colonel and the British authorities here on our first interview has turned out in an interchange of courtesies mutually agreeable. On the 18th, I observed Capt. DOBBIN and the Colonel on shore practising, (and pretty sharp practice it was, too,) target shooting with their SHARP's rifles and revolvers; and on the day following the latter, young WEBSTER and myself, in company with Consul MASON, by invitation, visited the British war steamer *Buzzard*, where we were treated with every possible hospitality and attention, by as gentlemanly a set of officers as ever trod the deck. It happened to be "General Quarters," when the men (in all 114) were going through the various evolutions required in the British naval service, and the ease and rapidity with which they moved those enormous guns, loading, firing and replacing them almost instantaneously, surpassed anything I have seen, with the exception of RINGGOLD's flying artillery.

After a stay of four hours we left, as we had come, in one of the steamer's boats, manned by eight British tars, and with the flag of Great Britain waving its protecting folds over us. This visit furnished the occasion of an exchange of presents between the Colonel and Captain; in which the former received a very fine field telescope and the latter a SHARP's rifle, made especially for the Colonel's use by Mr. PENFIELD, (which seemed to have excited the particular admiration of the British officers.) This species of weapon, with which some of the expeditionists have provided themselves, has wonderfully ingratiated us in the good-will of Her Majesty's subjects not only here, but in Jamaica and Turk's Islands. Everybody who has any curiosity about such things scrapes acquaintance with us and comes to see it; and everybody who has seen it goes away with a higher idea of the mechanical genius of the people of the United States.

I would advise every American traveling abroad, whether for bellicose, or, like Colonel KINNEY, for peaceable purposes, to carry with him a SHARP's rifle; that is to say, if Mr. MCKEON does not consider it a violation of the neutrality laws. The American reputation certainly will not suffer by it.

Among the first exploits attempted by the Colonel since his arrival is the building of a house for his private accommodation. It is now within a week of its completion, and will, when finished, be the handsomest dwelling in town, which, I regret to say, in the condition which the bombardment has left it, is not saying much. It will, nevertheless, be a very good-looking wooden building, of two stories, with ample accommodation for a dozen or more inmates.

After the house is finished, arrangements are made for excursions into the Colonel's lands in the interior, to which, notwithstanding the stories to the contrary, circulated in the United States, I venture to predict there will be no serious interruption.

In regard to the negotiations with the Government and with distinguished gentlemen of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, on which I found this prediction, it is not advisable for me at present to write; but you shall be informed at the earliest time which may be expedient. The resources of the country, however, I am convinced are fully equal to the most extravagant representations that have been made of them, and no one who has seen, as I have seen, the success and opulence which planters from the United States have obtained here, simply by bringing with them the industry and business habits of their native land, can doubt its availability as a field for emigration. I speak now of its agricultural capabilities; of its commercial and mining you shall hear in future. W. S. T.

Letter from Costa Rica—Walker's Men Protected.

SAN JOSE, Wednesday, July 25, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have much to say, and no time to write. * * * * * You know of the Rivas attack by WALKER. All the Leoneses who were with him fled to the Costa Rica Territory, about eighty in number. An officer here demanded their arms, which they at first refused to give, on the plea that CHAMORA's men would cross the lines, and either butcher them or take them prisoners to Nicaragua. They were told by an officer that they would not be allowed to be armed in the Territory of Costa Rica, and if they did not give up their arms, he with his fifty men would fire on them and take them by force; but if they gave up peacefully their arms, they would be under the protection of Costa Rica. They gave up their arms, and the escort were bringing them (the arms) to Guanacaste. In the meanwhile the Governor of the Province sent them, about eighty men, meat and cheese, &c. Well, while they were in the Territory of Costa Rica, and under the protection of this Government, a party of about ninety of CHAMORA's men, under the command of JUAN QUIROZ, entered the soil of Costa Rica and took about twenty of the men prisoners; the rest were saved partly by flight and partly by the valor of a sergeant on the frontier, who with only seventeen men, told QUIROZ on his second visit (on the first he took the twenty) that he could not take a man across the frontier, &c.; that they were under the protection of this Government, &c., the result of which was QUIROZ left without any more. The other men were immediately brought to the interior. The officers, among whom is MADRIGAL—about eleven in number—are now here. The men are at Punta Arenas, fed and supported by the Government.

Well, for the invasion of territory we have sent Mr. CANAS to Guanacaste to raise at once 5,000 men and demand an apology, restoration of the prisoners, and delivery of the authorities that ordered the act of invasion. If it is not granted, we send 15,000 men at the instant from here, and march to Granada and here dictate our terms. You cannot imagine how great is the improvement in our troops since you saw them. We have to-day 5,000 men and 30 hours' notice, every way better, new arms, better drilled, new cannons and artillery, 500 new rifles, &c., &c., &c.,—in fact we are rather eager for a fight, and think now is the time.

If the boys from here go, your humble servant of course is with them.

By the next mail, particulars.

I remain, &c., JAMES HOGAN.

More of Col. Kinney's Men Sailing—Where is the District Attorney?

Another instalment of emigrants, whom Mr. MCKEON prevented from sailing with Col. KINNEY, left this port yesterday for San Juan in the brig *Ocean Bird*. Among the shipments of the Kinney Colonization Company by this vessel was a superior printing press, and a large variety of type, paper, &c., for the establishment of a newspaper at San Juan de Nicaragua, and for job printing. They also took out several trunks of books, with which to commence a public library.

Among the passengers were Col. YOUNG, late of Corpus Christi, Texas, and Mrs. LEWELLYN, late editor of the *American Sentinel*. The Colonel is a practical printer, and we presume he will conduct the new journal. A party of friends and sympathizers accompanied the expedition.

In addition to the articles mentioned above, were packages of garden seeds, cereal grains, &c., forwarded through Mr. FARENS, from the Patent Office at Washington, with a letter from the Commissioner of Patents, requesting a report about them from Nicaragua.

These shipments, though made by stealth, and under the ban of Mr. District Attorney MCKEON, contrast strangely with the shipments of cannon and troops made lately by the Transit Company's steamers, under the special protection of the American flag.—*Evening Post.*

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 28, 1855.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in pursuance of a resolution approved by the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, will sell, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12½ o'clock, meridian, the following parcels of the Stock of the said Company, unless the installments now due are previously paid, standing in the name of stockholders who have neglected to make payment of all the installments called thereon, upon the requisition of the Board of Directors, made pursuant to the act incorporating the said company, viz.:

Twenty-six hundred and fifty (2,650) shares held by Messrs. R. & G. L. Schuyler.

One hundred and eighty-eight (188) shares held by N. & C. B. Dana.

Three (3) shares held by Joseph Geiger.

The sale will be for cash, and certificates will be issued to the purchasers accordingly. J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer Illinois Central Railroad Co.

H. B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF.—On WEDNESDAY, August 8 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 54 Pine-st.—By HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.—A large stock of wines, brandies, &c. in bond. Also, groceries, teas, coffee, sugar, olive oil, figs, raisins, preserved fruits, soap, candles, sardines, anchovies, pickles, liquors, tobacco, champagnes, hock, riedsheimer, Haut Sauterne and other Rhine wines, claret, Howard March Madeira, London dock port, amontillado sherry. Also 20 ½ casks Cognac and Pellevoisin brandy in bond. Curacoa in cases, Maraschino, Muir & Sons' Edinburg ale in casks, London porter. Also, 300 000 Havana cigars, of various choice brands; being the entire stock of a large wholesale dealer and importer. Part of the goods are in bond, and will be delivered from under custom lock, the balance has been removed under attachment to the salesroom, No. 54 Pine-st., where it will be on view, and catalogues ready the day previous to sale. Terms cash. Deposits required from every purchaser. By order, FRED'K L. VULTEE, Deputy Sheriff.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF SUPERB LIQUORS UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, THIS DAY, August 7, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., the entire stock of one of our first importing houses, consisting in part of choice and superior brandies, sherries, Madeiras, &c. Also, 1,000 cases St. Julien claret, 650 cases Chateau Margeau do; 80 octaves very old superior sherry, fine old port wines, fine old cognac brandies, both pale and dark, of 1846 vintage; haut barsac, sauterne and other wines; Holland gin, Schiedam schnapps, 133 baskets; superior olive oil, cider and French wine; vinegars, in barrels and cases; champagne of various brands. Also, 75,000 Havana cigars, all of which are to be sold in the original packages as imported, and delivered from the United States Bonded Warehouse. Terms, cash, in bankable money. Sale peremptory and every article on the catalogue warranted as represented. Samples ready for examination early on morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY) Aug. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 12 Maiden-lane.—Large sale of Household Furniture—removed for the facility of prompt sale—consisting in part of elegant parlor suites of rosewood, covered with rich brocatelle; mahogany ditto in hair cloth; sofas and tete-a-tetes; sets parlor chairs, easy chairs and rockers; rosewood piano-forte; carved and plain rosewood and mahogany marble top centre and side tables, oak and walnut extension dining ditto; elegant etageres; corner and book stands, splendid hall hat ditto; rich rosewood secretaries, book cases, work tables, gilt frame mirrors, mantel ornaments &c. Bed-room Furniture—rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, enamelled chamber suites, marble-tops; dressing bureaus of rosewood and mahogany, marble-tops, washstands, ditto ditto; chairs and rockers, cottage and other bedsteads, window shades, Kitchen Furniture, &c. Also, 2,500 fine regalias and Havana cigars, in boxes 100 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Auctioneer.

A FINE HORSE, SILVER PLATED HARNESS, WAGON, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, THIS DAY, August 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., a fine Brown Horse, six years old, kind and sound, goes in all harness, and is said to be a good trotter and fast; also road wagon, nearly new, and set of plated harness, but very little used. The whole forming a fine establishment and worthy the attention of any one in want of any such—the property of a gentleman who sells solely from want of use and without reservation to the highest bidder.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

GROCERIES, FIREWORKS, POTATOES, HERRINGS, CIGARS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich, store fixtures, furniture, raisins, figs, currants, coffee, tea, starch, nutmegs, maccaroni, sweet oil, pen knives, table cutlery, scissors, files, chisels, nails, coats, shirt collars, clocks. Also 50 bbls new potatoes.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No 281 Pearl-st., in lots to suit purchasers, a large and desirable assortment of w. g., down blue, blue printed painted, c. c., Rockingham and yellow ware, French China, a large assortment of cut and pressed glass, &c., worthy the notice of retailers and country merchants. Catalogues now ready. Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—New and second-hand household furniture, office desks, chairs, carpets, &c.—TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau st., between Fulton and John sts., comprising a large, varied and splendid stock of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture. Also, a large quantity of second-hand household and office furniture, to be sold without reserve, well worthy the attention of dealers.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all those two certain lots of land with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 203 and 205 Bleecker-st.; each being 20 feet wide and 75 feet deep. For further particulars, see legal notice in the *Evening Post*, signed JAMES SANDFORD, Referee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at Salesrooms, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture. Also, gilt-frame mirrors, oil paintings, decorated china ware, silver plated ware, table cutlery, &c.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY MORNING, Aug. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, &c.; also, three French plate mirrors.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated [illegible] In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 225 Broadway, New-York, No. 148 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through only one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 1 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 43 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N.S.W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at Maitland and Newcastle.........Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich.........Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches: Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine, Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency.........Bendigo. Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES: The Committee appointed at the late meeting of the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 43 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., N. Y. Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it. JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary. SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855. NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.

THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned. W. A. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against HILAND B. WEEKS, Builder, must present the same at No. 26 5th-av., corner of 11th-st. D. C. WEEKS, W. J. BARNES, Assignees.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that no person is authorized to purchase, sell, collect or transact any business in my name, and have no business connection with any one. NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. C. D. SMITH.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June. Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1865, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York. Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August. Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 27, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable on the 20th day of August next. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; and those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be reopened on the 16th inst. Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb., 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 10th inst., in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates. CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, on the preferred stock of 1849, payable on and after the first TUESDAY, (the 7th,) of August next, at their office at Jersey City; and to residents in and near Philadelphia, at the office of E. W. CLARKE & CO. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 8th August inclusive. L. N. CONDIT, Secretary. JERSEY CITY, July 16, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst., both inclusive. GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 3, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, 7th of August, inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to 7th inst. DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst. NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1855.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 11th inst. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Aug. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.

NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 12th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after Monday, 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time. AUG 2, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $6. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturers.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 13th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. Installments to said capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. M. Evarts,
J. L. Aspinwall,	A. Lachaise,	F. W. Reimer,
Robt M. Olyphant,	Chas H. Dabney,	Thomas Slocomb,
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Loeschick,	Hiram Hutchinson,
Richard Lathers,	P. F. Rodocanachi,	Lewis B. Brown,
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Amos R. Eno,
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm. C. Allen,	George Bliss,
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Theo Richardson,	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H. Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Bouchard,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred. C. Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription: JOHN L. ASPINWALL, WILLIAM G. LANE, HENRY F. SPAULDING, GEORGE BLISS, HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

EMPIRE STATE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF SARATOGA SPRINGS.—At a special term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall in the city of Albany, on the last Tuesday of June, 1855—Present, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Justice.

Supreme Court—Edmund Whalen against The Empire State Mutual Insurance Company.—The summons in this cause having been personally served upon the defendants, and proof of such service, and that no answer or demurrer has been received, having been duly furnished to the Court, on motion of Frederick S. Root of counsel for the plaintiff, it is ordered, declared, decreed and adjudged, and this Court doth hereby order, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said corporation, the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said corporation, and each and every of its officers and agents be and they are, and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, or from collecting or receiving any debts, or demands, and paying out or in any way transferring or delivering to any person any of the money, property or effects of such corporation; that the said corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receiver hereinafter mentioned, to collect debts and recover property in the name of such corporation, and for no other purpose whatever, and that for all other purposes, and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished, the said corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that James Savage, appointed Receiver of the property and effects of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and of their debts and equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the fourth day of June, 1855, be, and he hereby is, confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said James Savage be such Receiver according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2 of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes, and that he or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place and stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation, and of the proceeds thereof, among its fair and honest creditors, as prescribed by article 3 of title 4 of chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company may make themselves parties in fact to this action, by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this decree, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the Empire State Mutual Insurance Company do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinbefore mentioned and set forth within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof, be precluded from the benefit of this judgment, and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder.

And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively in at least three newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany, and one in the county of Saratoga; and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof, by causing a copy thereof, with a notice stating the day of the said first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office, addressed to each of the several creditors of the said Empire State Mutual Insurance Company, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence, so far as the names and residences of the said persons can be ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered and adjudged that the said plaintiff recover the sum of $13 31 for his costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiff or his attorney, and take a receipt therefor.

Ent. July 3, '55. [A Copy.]

JAMES W. HORTON, Clerk Saratoga County.

F. S. ROOT, Saratoga Springs, Plaintiff's Attorney.

July 6, 1855. jy17-law6wTu*

RUTGERS' FEMALE INSTITUTE.—No. 262 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of sixteen years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and, in the departments where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees:

ISAAC FERRIS, President.
E. D. BROWN, Treasurer.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Secretary.

Joseph Hoxie,	D. R. Kesler,	Geo. M. Clearman,
Thompson Price,	A. B. Holmes,	John Gray,
James E. Holmes,	Thos. Williams, Jr.,	Benj. W. Clapp,
James Horn,	Eben. Cauldwell,	Samuel Millbank.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid. DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. B. Duryee,	Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhain,	J. Wade Wilson,
B. H. Hinsburk,	[illegible] Jr.,	David S. Holmes,
George Read,	James R. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

THE HENRY CLAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office No. 65 Wall-st.—Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire. DIRECTORS:

Elias G. Drake,	Albert W. Robinson,	William West,
David M. Reese,	William Hagadorn,	William G. Lyon,
Robert McClellan,	Daniel Richards,	John Castree,
A. W. King,	Alex. McConochie,	John T. Conover,
Nathaniel Sawyer,	Henry Hart.	

E. G. DRAKE, President.
ROBERT DUMONT, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 236 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of W. H. BLASHFIELD & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation. (Signed,) W. H. BLASHFIELD, CHAUNCEY CLARK. NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO. for the purpose of transacting the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing business at the store No. 33 Liberty-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. (Signed) W. H. BLASHFIELD, CHAUNCEY CLARK, ERIE L. HALL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of TAPPEN, WEBB & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—either party will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. EAST BROOKLYN, July 31, 1855. CHARLES B. TAPPEN, CHARLES D. WEBB, CHARLES S. TAPPEN.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of WEBB & TAPPEN, and will conduct the business heretofore carried on by TAPPEN, WEBB & CO. CHAS. D. WEBB, CHAS. S. TAPPEN. EAST BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of JACOB DURYEE & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation. JACOB DURYEE, ISAAC DURYEE, JOSEPH W. DURYEE. No. 287 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

The undersigned will continue the MAHOGANY AND LUMBER BUSINESS at the old stand, under the name and firm of JACOB DURYEE'S SONS, where they hope to meet with the same liberal patronage extended to the late firm. ISAAC DURYEE, JOSEPH W. DURYEE. NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HEATH & SIMPSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. N. B.—All the accounts and effects belong to Mr. A. H. Heath, who will settle them. Signed, A. H. HEATH, F. H. SIMPSON, No. 224 Broadway. NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

LONDON, July 1, 1855.

MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date. T. WIGGIN & CO.

COAL.

HECKSCHER ANTHRACITE COAL.—Prepared in first-rate order for steamers' use and for family purposes. Also, Broad Mountain Lump, of best quality for iron works, and Chesnut Coal for manufacturers' use. For sale by the single cargo or in larger quantities, delivered in New-York on liberal terms. Apply to CHS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

COAL.—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $6 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $6 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 370 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane-st. and 25th-st., corner of 9th-av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp. 250. (On fine paper, extra binding, $1.)

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in language as chaste as words can [illegible]

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, falling of the womb, or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio. DAYTON, May 1, 1855.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir:—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering [illegible] ... and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of One Dollar the work will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, [illegible] ... TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3—[illegible] ... TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and of nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Gypsen-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, [illegible] Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. [illegible]

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. [illegible] Office Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—[illegible] Office Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Graves and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 318 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

ANNUAL TEMPERANCE EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC OF WASHINGTON TENT No. 1, AND EMPIRE TENT No. 2, I. O. of R.—To [illegible], on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, [illegible] Shelton's celebrated Cotillion Band. The large and commodious steamboat CHOTON, and barge [illegible] have been engaged and will leave the pier foot of [illegible] River, punctually at 8 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Tickets, 50 cents each, can be obtained of the members of the Committee: Chas. N. Hill, Chas. E. Gildersleeve, Richard Lane, Thos. H. Goldney, Chas. E. McGregor, David Jaclard, John M. Ryer, Wm. E. Braford. HENRY WILLIS, Chairman. RICHARD J. BLAKELOCK, Secretary.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown), and Red Bank, will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st., N. R., first dock above the Erie Railroad depot: [illegible timetable]. ELIAS HAIGHT's line of Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—Fare [illegible] —The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows: [illegible timetable]. Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

GRAND PRIZE EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS!—On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, TWELVE PRIZES OF RICH AND ELEGANT JEWELRY—Consisting of Breast Pins, Shirt Studs, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, &c., &c., will be distributed to the holders of certain numbered tickets purchased for this Excursion. This feature of the Excursion will be under the sole management of the passengers, they appointing a Committee to carry out the liberal intentions of Capt. HANKS. Fare 50 Cents, by the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, leaving Pier foot King-st., at 8 o'clock, and Pier No. 3 North River at 9 o'clock A. M. Fishing Tackle and Bait on board. A Band of Music in attendance.

GRAND EXCURSION AND PIC-NIC of Sabbath School No. 53 50th-st., of the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, (Rev. G. S. PLUMLEY,) WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1855, to Washington Grove, (opposite Yonkers,) per steamer AMERICA and barge, with Shelton's Band. Tickets 25 cents; children 12½ cents. [illegible]

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fast and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. JUDSON MOREY, leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND PIC-NIC EXCURSION—OF SABBATH SCHOOL No. 53, 50th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, to Washington Grove, (opposite Yonkers,) per steamer AMERICA and Barge, with Shelton's Band. [illegible] cents; children, half-price. The boat leaves foot of [illegible] 7 A. M., Spring-st., 7¼, Amos-st. 7½, and 42d-st. 8 A. M., returning at 7 P. M.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, commander, leaving Pier No. 3, North River, at 7 o'clock; Murray-st., at 7¼; Spring-st. at 8; Amos-st., at 8¼. Refreshments and music on board. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; to be had on board or at the gangway on the evening of the excursion.

TO CHARTER, FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. B. HANKS, Commander, [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. [illegible], will make regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 1½ and 3½ P. M.; Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 1¾ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3, North River, 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back from New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—Fare [illegible] Leave Brooklyn every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M. Leave Greenport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—DEDERICK'S celebrated portable parallel lever Hay Presses, exceedingly convenient, simple and powerful in operation. F. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway, agent for the manufacturers.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$6,981,494 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......1,204,286 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$477,346 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,981,719 41
Average amount of Specie......1,270,944 90
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......5,711,753 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,127,898 40
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,876,641 34
Average amount of Specie......709,550 28
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. MEEKER, Ass't Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,987,070 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......312,367 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,449,502 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,392,161 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......117,048 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......3,448,736 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,501,528 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......2,757,601 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,001,379 73
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,456,098 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......167,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......207,362 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,358,125 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$356,459 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......23,578 00
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,831,866 12
Average amount of Specie......131,472 65
Average amount of Circulation......65,231 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,077,365 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$701,370 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......455,436 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
J. ROSS F. PORTLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,452,672 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,362,446 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 6th day of August, 1855.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$374,792 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......45,996 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GEO. L. GIBSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,793,704 46
Average amount of Specie......210,921 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......64,531 91
Average amount of Deposits......1,369,616 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......375,940 61
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,468,311 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......194,319 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......85,214 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,324,666 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$554,405 08
Average amount of Specie......57,670 [illegible]
Average Amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......316,890 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,760,310 90
Average amount of Specie......604,684 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......125,726 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,360,448 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$656,033 40
Average amount of Specie......36,879 46
Average amount of Circulation......7,390 00
Average amount of Deposits......612,149 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 6th day of August, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$709,177 43
Average amount of Specie......131,838 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......94,638 00
Average amount of Deposits......603,907 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,296,889 33
Average amount of Specie......109,450 25
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......692,521 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$407,404 00
Average amount of Specie......41,063 00
Average amount of Circulation......86,154 00
Average amount of Deposits......228,538 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$617,149 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......79,375 14
Average amount of Circulation......103,171 00
Average amount of Deposits......445,658 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,933,417 10
Average amount of Specie......151,813 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......1,446,465 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$5,119,274 82
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......440,374 18
Average amount of Deposits......3,854,244 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$876,166 85
Average amount of Specie......67,858 51
Average amount of Circulation......96,182 00
Average amount of Deposits......682,945 70
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,197,879 25
Average amount of Specie......101,510 64
Average amount of Circulation......122,202 00
Average amount of Deposits......867,993 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,929,499 88
Average amount of Specie......621,628 06
Average amount of Circulation......417,010 19
Average amount of Deposits......3,869,289 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,214,626 07
Average amount of Specie......114,163 46
Average amount of Circulation......197,649 00
Average amount of Deposits......954,654 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$782,244 36
Average amount of Specie......55,986 38
Average amount of Circulation......113,347 00
Average amount of Deposits......510,385 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JOHN M. DAVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,301,324 01
Average amount of Specie......202,454 29
Average amount of Circulation......92,449 00
Average amount of Deposits......1,541,097 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
CORNELIUS BOGERT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$5,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,618,905 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......312,484 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......2,160,976 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$4,924,242 46
Average amount of Specie......1,067,975 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,081,700 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......127,547 00
Average amount of Circulation......121,364 00
Average amount of Deposits......690,372 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,887,524 61
Average amount of Specie......145,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......190,075 00
Average amount of Deposits......885,699 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$134,436 90
Average amount of Specie......9,749 16
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......71,685 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$408,554 17
Average amount of Specie......24,310 45
Average amount of Circulation......64,895 00
Average amount of Deposits......143,423 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$168,767 29
Average amount of Specie......10,515 88
Average amount of Circulation......109,936 00
Average amount of Deposits......110,063 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,627,258 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......155,007 81
Average amount of Circulation......119,428 00
Average Amount of Deposits......864,248 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYES, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
EDWD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,264,633 34
Average amount of Specie......85,366 40
Average amount of Circulation......115,650 00
Average amount of Deposits......653,748 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHAS. PALMER, Ass't Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
CHAS. PALMER, Ass't Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie......[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation......[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......371,646 [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$938,412 07
Average amount of Specie......57,792 44
Average amount of Circulation......119,063 00
Average amount of Deposits......540,088 17
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$865,367 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie......82,577 10
Average amount of Circulation......121,511 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits......647,331 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$3,431,874 74
Average amount of Specie......407,500 04
Average amount of Circulation......83,830 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,271,936 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
WM CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$760,079 00
Average amount of Specie......82,587 00
Average amount of Circulation......92,699 00
Average amount of Deposits......483,892 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. W. CORLIES, President of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS W. CORLIES, President.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,124,853 00
Average amount of Specie......141,682 99
Average amount of Circulation......190,870 00
Average amount of Deposits......694,667 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$970,380 00
Average amount of Specie......75,122 00
Average amount of Circulation......109,984 00
Average amount of Deposits......652,948 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 4th day of August, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$1,486,532 46
Average amount of Specie......104,400 79
Average amount of Circulation......273,531 00
Average amount of Deposits......786,549 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 4th day of August, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$2,665,151 56
Average amount of Specie......360,888 34
Average amount of Circulation......162,851 00
Average amount of Deposits......2,317,833 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 6th day of August, 1855.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—HEATH & BROTHER have disposed of all their right, title and interest in the Photographic, Daguerrean, Chemical Business to Mr. F. H. SIMPSON, a practical photographist, No. 234 Broadway. Signed, A. H. HEATH. A. S. HEATH.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1855.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9 next morning; connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:00 P. M., Cleveland 5:00 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:00 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 9 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:05 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 6:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Offices of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:58 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.
Returning, leaves Providence at 6:00 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.
Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.
Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:
Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.
Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c. via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.
THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati Dayton, Xenia &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Rail oad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:50 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 6:30 P. M.
AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 3:25, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.
This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 6:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way, Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence via New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M. by the New London line, and arrive at Newport at 6:30, and Providence at 5:30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets via New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4.
RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 12 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey st. to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 8th of August, direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south via Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as via Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.
No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SICKNESS—Prevailing at New-Orleans, the steamer CAHAWBA will not leave until Aug. 25.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 31 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 185 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence be relied upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 23 Water-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SANKSTOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 22 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1855.
JOB EASTON, Administrator.
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FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, July 25.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston......Wednesday, Sept. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon......$130
In first cabin, lower saloon......110
In second cabin......60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail September 8.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin......$130
Price of passage, second cabin......75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th inst.
Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom there is excellent accommodations, $110, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CABIN PASSAGE FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT.—A first class cabin passage for Liverpool per steamship Atlantic, to sail on WEDNESDAY the 8th inst. Inquire at No. 15 John-st., of A. P. CLERMONTEL.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 LBS BAGGAGE FREE!!—Four Hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad; no Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains; no Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids; no River Fever and Ague; no Cholera on this route—through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, Aug. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship GEORGE LAW, 2,500 tons burden.
Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, [illegible] tons burden, WM. LIVINGSTON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.
The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.
For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fevers, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

STEAMBOATS.

OPPOSITION TO RAILROAD MONOPOLY.—CHANGE OF TIME AND REDUCTION OF FARE.—Fare only 75 cents to Sag Harbor, Greenport and Orient Point. Passengers ticketed through to East Hampton and South Hampton, fare $1 25. Southold and Bridge Hampton $1; Comac, 75 cents. Fare to Northport, 50 cents; Port Jefferson, 75 cents.
On and after July 26 1855, until further notice, the splendid new steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, making the above landings, and arriving at Sag Harbor at 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8 A. M.; Greenport, 9; Orient Point, 9:45; Port Jefferson, 12 M., and Northport at 3 P. M. Freight will be received by an Agent on the wharf in New-York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M. For further particulars inquire of E. T. DUDLEY, No. 205 South st., or of B. F. & C. N. BELLOWS, No. 262 Water st., New-York.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New York from foot of Chambers st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.
N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES ELMENDORF, will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning will leave Sing Sing at 6½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. PLATT and HENRY J. BROWN against BENJAMIN F. LOWE, ARTHUR M. EBBETS, DE WITT C. BROWN and EDWARD A. EBBETS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above-named—To BENJAMIN F. LOWE and ARTHUR M. EBBETS: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 39 Wall st., (Jauncey-court,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-four cents, with interest on fifteen hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-six cents, from March 19, 1855; and on fifteen hundred and thirty eight dollars and sixty six cents, from April 24, 1855; and on nine hundred and sixty-one dollars and thirty two cents, from the 19th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 7, 1855.
STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1855.—New-York, Aug. 4, 1855.
STORRS & SEDGWICK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE P. GRADY and JOHN W. PARKER, deceased, lately doing business under the name of GRADY & PARKER, House and Ship Plumbers at No. 265 South-st., New York, that they are requested to exhibit the same to GEORGE B. SMITH, No. 26 Catharine-st., New-York, before the 1st day of November next, and all persons indebted to the said late firm are also requested to make payment before the said period to the said Smith, who is duly authorized for the purpose.
PATRICK GRADY,
Administrator to George P. Grady.
GEORGE BUCKLEY,
Administrator to John W. Parker.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1855.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No 337 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, GEORGE R. J. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW AND RICHARD H. [illegible].—Summons.—To the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 56 Wall st., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 56 Wall st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of June 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JAMES R. WHITING against GALBRAITH STRIKER, CHARLES LITTLE, GERARD BANCKER, SAMUEL F. JONES, CHARLES K. S. MILLARD, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, SON, HENRY L. BURPEE, JULIA P. WILSON and JOHN H. WILSON her husband, and CHARLES A. BAUDOUINE.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has this day been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 19, 1855.
BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy16-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC TOWNSEND, CICERO M. ARNOLD, JOHN G. CRANE, ROBERT H. JOHNSON, J. REED BOYLSTON and HENRY L. JOHNSON against LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To LAWRENCE M. ATTAWAY, defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 65 Merchants' Exchange in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars and thirty-one cents, with interest from the 12th day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York July 5, 1855.
LAROCQUE & BARLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1855.
LAROCQUE & BARLOW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy6-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN B. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To ROBERT JEANES, above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 9 Court street, city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of [illegible] thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 7, 1855.
A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, May 8, 1855.
jy10-law12wTu*

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—DAVID S. DRAPER and JOHN B. DEVLIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for Relief.—To ROBERT JEANES, above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 9 Court-st., City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 21, 1855. A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
my22-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—BERNARD McCOWN against CHARLES HOWELL.—To CHARLES HOWELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, May 24, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 9th day of May, 1854, besides costs of this action.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1855. WILLIAM S. SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 111 Nassau-st.
jy24-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—PETER ROWE, GEORGE D. WOODRUFF and JACOB S. CARTER, Plaintiffs, against DAVID VAN LEW, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 20 John-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and [illegible] dollars and eighty-four cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of March, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1855. BELL & COE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 20 John st.
jy17-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY WRIGHT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, administrators, at the store of J. H. Shepherd, No. [illegible] Market-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1855.
MARIA J. WRIGHT, JAMES H. SHEPHERD, } Administrators.
jy18-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 257 6th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1855.
mh19-law6mTu* ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES MALCOLM, late of Williamsburg, in the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.
ABRAHAM TURNURE, WILLIAM A. COX, } Executors.
mh27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNLOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of JOHN L. BROWN, No. 205 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated, April 14, 1855.
MARGARET DUNLOP, JOHN L. BROWN, } Administrators.
ap17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McARDLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at their residence, corner of Park and Bedford ave., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated April 2, 1855.
ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, CLARKSON UNDERHILL, } Executors.
[illegible]-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS JONES, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his store, Nos. 78 and 80 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 6, 1855. JACOB MILES, Administrator.
au8-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, milkman deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jared Gilson, No. 203 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 19, 1855. JARED GILSON, Administrator.
ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.
mh20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings. Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Williamsburg Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 16th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 26, 1855.
JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON, } Administrators.
ja30-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL D. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 20 Catharine-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 13, 1855. JOSEPH G. MERRITT, Administrator.
fe13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH G. MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1855.
THOMAS MORTON, Executor.
my1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 40 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1855.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.
my1-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GABRIEL A. ARNOUX, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of TRAINER & ARNOUX, No. 159 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1855.
A. ARNOUX, WM. HENRY ARNOUX, } Administrators.
jy31-law6mTu*

New-York Daily Times.

The Board of Health.

If there be any subject of public interest, surely it is the question of public health. Our reporter very innocently presented himself at the meeting of the Council on Monday afternoon. He heard the announcement that all must depart who had no business there, but, thinking in his simplicity that he had business there, he took no notice, but quietly sharpened his pencil. At the beck of the Chairman he approached that august functionary, and on learning what was expected from him withdrew. Passing out, a member of the deliberative assembly assured him that, "according to law," even reporters were excluded. He left, of course,—all right. It is entirely proper no doubt. The best [illegible] doesn't like to be watched when she lays her egg,—when her chicken is hatched it is time enough for visitors to look in.

Dodging Quarantine.

By virtue of Acting Mayor Barker's Proclamation, vessels from Gosport and Norfolk are quarantined. But vessels from other Virginia ports are not, and consequently vessels do not stop now at Norfolk, but anchoring a few miles below, receive freight and passengers, and then on arriving, run up the port without detention. Thus, if there is any virtue in a strict quarantine, it is dodged and the yellow fever if it can be imported, can be quite as easily now as if Norfolk were not separated from us by Quarantine. The Health Officer has no power in the premises, and the only remedy in our power is for the Mayor to issue a proclamation, prohibiting communication with all Virginia ports, for the present. This, or abolish quarantine.

Irish Aid Society.

A regular weekly meeting of the Irish Aid Society was held at No. 125 Spring street last night, Mr. Jas. Mulligan presiding. Mr. Walsh, in behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted a report, stating ten families had been forwarded to the West by the Society during the past week, and that it was intended to send two or three others to the same place the coming week.

The Society is already flooded with applications for aid. It cannot, of course, render assistance to all, but is exerting itself to the utmost of its limited means.

New-York Census Returns.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

District.	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
1	292	950	4,598
2	367	960	4,841
3	305	565	3,232
4	469	1,077	5,458
5	380	1,145	5,550
6	412	1,553	6,963
7	412	768	4,590
8	374	1,147	5,456
Total	3,059	8,180	40,680

The Chatham-street Fire.

Mrs. Adaline Hecht, another of the victims of the Chatham-street fire, died at the City Hospital at a late hour last night. Her daughter, aged 4 years, died a few hours previously.

Mrs. Jacobs is believed to be beyond the possibility of recovery.

B. K. Society in the City of New-York.

The next anniversary of this Society will be its semi-centennial, when O. W. Holmes, Esq., will deliver the oration, and Rev. John Pierpont a poem. The Society is preparing to make the occasion one of great interest to those interested in it.

Suicide.

A woman, whose name we could not learn, last night committed suicide by jumping from the ferry boat while crossing to Brooklyn by the Bridge-street ferry.

☞ The gentleman referred to as having been injured in stepping from the cars of the Harlem Railroad on Saturday, was Mr. William Ogden, of Chicago, and not Mr. Butler. We are happy to learn that his injury was not serious, and that he is already convalescent.

☞ Saw a chap well kicked yesterday for trying to stow himself away, free, in the *George Law*, at the sailing of that steamer.

Lady Fulton and Trustee.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please correct an error in your paper of this morning, under head of "The Turf for 1855." It is stated that the recent performance of *Lady Fulton* trotting twenty miles within the hour, in harness, far excels that of the late *Trustee*, who performed the same distance *under the saddle*, which is incorrect, *Trustee* also trotting in harness, (viz., to a sulky,) and in less time than the *Lady* did.

I do not wish to detract from the great performance of *Lady Fulton*, but justice to old *Trustee's* unrivaled feat compels me to make this correction.

It is a mooted question among Turf gentlemen as to whether a horse can go faster under the saddle or in harness when performing a feat like the above, I am inclined to think it can be quicker done in harness, as a horse would have less difficulty in carrying the weight after him than on him. At all events, twenty miles in an hour, *under the saddle*, has never yet been accomplished. TRUSTEE.

If "Trustee" had given the name he is known by among men, the value of his statements could be better appreciated.

Police News.

HOUSES OF ILL FAME BROKEN UP.

Captain Turnbull, of the Eighth Ward, on Monday morning, at about 2 o'clock, succeeded in surprising and arresting the inmates of two of the vilest and worst houses of Mercer-street, the establishments of Mary Florence, a woman aged twenty-seven years only. This woman kept for the vilest uses the house No. 136, and owned the furniture of the second house, No. 105, which she sublet to a Mrs Marshall. These houses have long been known to the police as resorts for thieves and prostitutes of the most wanton description. Included in the arrests at No. 136 was the proprietress and five girls, as follows: Mary Florence, aged 27, house-keeper; Frances Gardner, of Canada, aged 23; Mary Clark, United States, aged 22; Sarah I. Johnson, Ireland, 23; Catharine Keenan, Ireland, 21; Catherine [illegible], United States, 18, and Mary Jones, of Ireland, aged 18.

The house of No. 105, Mrs. Marshall, was out to supper, and for the time escaped. From her establishment were taken her *fancy man*, a cartman named Thomas Petty, and a young man named Charles Smith, also a carter, who claimed to have called to get a [illegible]. These two were discharged. Also, prostitutes Josephine Ward, of United States, aged 21; Agnes Ca[illegible], United States, 22; Frances Houston, United States, 18; and Agnes Spencer, Ireland, 23. The women were one and all held for examination.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

A German named Antoine Herzog was last evening arrested, charged by Joseph Bernstein, a broker of No. 56 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, with having negotiated a promissory note for the amount of $141 55, the endorsement of which it is alleged is a forgery. Prisoner is a shoemaker, and was just leaving in the steamer for California when the officer came up with him. The promissory note was made payable to the order of the brother of the accused, who, at the time of its becoming due, denied the signature, but now says that he allowed his brother to sign for him. The arrest was made by officer Elder, of the City Judge's Office, to whom the prisoner offered a gold watch to let him go. Held to answer.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

James Van Patten and Joseph Thompson, two young men residing No. 12 Monroe-street, were yesterday afternoon arrested by Capt. Lotts and Policeman Dadon of the Seventh Ward Police, on suspicion of being burglars. On a search of the premises, there was found a carpet bag containing skeleton keys of all kinds, nippers, jimmies, chisels, screw drivers, with other burglarious tools. There was also found two [illegible] of crape shawls, a silver card basket, several articles of jewelry, a silver shoe buckle, with other trinkets, all of which is, probably, the result of robberies. Patten had on his person $60 in gold when taken to the Station-house, and Thompson threw away a sum equal to that on his route to the lock-up. Both parties were held to answer by Justice Brennan.

"THE SHANGHAI."

[illegible] F. Harris, editor and proprietor of a disreputable penny sheet (weekly) called "The Shanghai," [illegible] was yesterday arrested charged with defrauding Philip Carwishen of [illegible]. Complainant alleges that accused engaged him to open a store for the sale of books and to become sole agent for "The Shanghai," at Philadelphia, and that he gave to prisoner $50 as security; that on arriving at Philadelphia, he discovered the representations of Harris to be false. Accused plead his willingness to set Carwishen up in the business proposed, if he would go to it. Held to bail in $500 to answer.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

On Sunday night Catherine Manning, John Conary and Patrick Murphy, of No. 113 Sullivan street, were arrested charged with counterfeiting, by policemen Martin, Campbell and McCloskey of the Second District. On the person of Murphy was found a $3 bill, purporting to be of the Mercantile Bank of Providence, R. I. During the search for spurious issues, a man entered the premises, but having discovered the unpropitious state of affairs he ran back, but was pursued and overtaken. He gave his name as Leonard Devoe alias Johnson, and was recognized as an old offender. The officers, being successful, proceeded to the rear of the house No 40 Wooster-street, where they arrested Maynard Riley, Margaret Callahan and Margaret Clary, also said to be old hands in the smashing trade. The parties were held by Justice Breen for examination.

During the examination, one of the parties accused a woman named Ellen Taggart, of No 42 Baxter street, with the distribution of the money. The officers at once proceeded to her residence, but found that she had got wind of the affair and flown while the police were engaged at Wooster-street. This woman is well known to many officers as a dealer in this spurious currency, and she is thought with the parties under arrest to be the party that passed counterfeit notes on the Chemical Bank of this City, Citizens' Bank of Worcester, Tradesmen's Bank of Philadelphia, and other institutions.

MAYHEM.

A brutal encounter took place on Sunday afternoon at a groggery, at the corner of West and Franklin streets, in which a portion of the nose of Patrick Kane was bit off by John Turner as is alleged. The party accused was arrested by Policeman Story, who pulled him from off his prostrate foe, after having nearly strangled him by tightening his cravat to make him leave go of his opponent's nose without biting it. Prisoner was fully committed by Justice Connolly to answer the charge of mayhem in default of $2,000 bail.

GRAND LARCENY.

Two brothers, named Thomas and Timothy Collins, were yesterday brought up on charge of stealing a horse, gig and harness, valued at $200, the property of Michael Duffy, of Fifty-first street, between Second and Third avenues; the property was found in their possession. On examination, Timothy Collins stated that while going up in the cars he saw the horse trotting along, when he with his brother got out and drove the horse to the pound, where it could not be received; they were driving to the Station-house when arrested. The brother, Thomas, corroborated the statement. Held to answer in default of $200 bail.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Henry Schubert and Peter F. Durblin were taken before Mr Justice Pearcey charged with having made a felonious assault upon the person of Gustav Hegi, during a street brawl, when they, or one of them, seriously stabbed him in the thigh. On examination, Schubert denied participation in the affray, but Durblin said, "I don't deny the stabbing, but I did it in self-defence; I cut him first on the leg and then on the head; Schubert did not have nor use any weapon at all." Held to answer; bail $500.

[Advertisement.]

Notice.—To the Traveling Public.—Having placed the steamer *Clifton*, Capt. Elmendorf, on the river for the purpose of accommodating the residents of Sing Sing, and the intermediate landings, who have so liberally and generously supported her, I deem it necessary to make the following explanation: For the purpose of non-interference with any other steamer, running on the same route, I fixed the hour of her departure from New-York at 3 o'clock. This time differed in the hours of starting from any other line. I perceive, by a notice emanating from the other steamer, that on and after Monday next, she is to start at the same hour with the *Clifton*. The object of this is apparent. But the public, who have so liberally encouraged this enterprise, may rest assured that no attention will be paid to any other boat that may be placed against her, but the *Clifton* will perform her trips with regularity and proper attention to the comfort of those who patronize her, and I most solemnly pledge myself that no extra exertions shall be used to increase her speed, to the danger of the lives of the passengers. Such orders I have given my officers.

Albert De Groot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No 243 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Delicious Cream Syrup and Pure Soda Water.—This refreshing drink can be had only at Rushton's Store, Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street, in all its purity. Having increased my facilities with the enlarged demand, I am now enabled to serve any quantity of thirsty ones that may give me a call.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theater.—"Norman Leslie" was a decided hit at this house last evening. To-night it will be repeated with the great pantomime of the "Night Owl." Mr. J. R. Scott, Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. J. B. Howe, MM. Wiethoff, Schmidt, Smith, Miss Hathaway, M'lle Therese and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

Photographs at Brady's.—The finest styles of this art ever produced in America may be seen at No. 359 Broadway. Miniature cabinet life sizes in oil and water colors and plain finish. Vignette heads, an entirely new feature in Photography—made only at Brady's.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment and Pills are a certain cure for scrofula, and all skin diseases, even of twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

THE TOMBS.

Before Justice Connolly.

IMPORTED OF A VERITY.

William J. Young, residing at No. 149 West Broadway, drank some brandy and water yesterday, some of which brought from England three years since; purchased no liquor in the City; drank a mint julep in New-Jersey, but had understood that place to be out of the United States. Fined $10; demurred because he had already paid duty on the liquor, but paid it under protest.

INSANE.

Adolph Balleiro was found intoxicated on the Battery; supposed to be insane.

HORNER IN A PICKLE.

Patrick Horner was found in Walker-street wallowing in the mire with a female; lives at No. 60 Baxter-street; got liquor, supposes he had some of it in his interior parts, but his memory required aid from his sensibilities to prove the position.

A SPREAD EAGLE.

Rose Carland, found *a la* spread eagle, in Park-street; lives in Mulberry-street; got liquor with an acquaintance who had not the fear of the law in his eyes, and who neglected to look to the condition of defendant.

UNDER ESCORT.

Edward Haley occupied the attention of two guardians of the night to dispose of his rum-filled carcase; lives at No. 212 William-street; don't know where he got all the liquor; drank in Thompson's, at the corner of Chamber and Baxter streets.

A PAIR OF BEAUTIES.

John O'Brien and Charles McNamara were found in company, on the sidewalk of Chatham-street; the former lives at Newtown; got liquor in this City and also at Newtown; don't know where. The latter personage lives at No. 36 William-street; is a tailor; got liquor in five or six places, but does not know where; came from Providence, R. I., on last Friday.

A GANDER FROM THE FLATS.

James Gander, of Long Island, on the flats, was treated by a man on the other side; took a glass by the market as he came from the Ferry-house.

THE DUTCHMAN.

Robert Long was very abusive; lives at No. 337 Pearl-street; got liquor of a Dutchman in Pearl-street.

IS SORRY.

Michael Meade was drunk, but remarkably quiet; lives at No. 77½ Roosevelt-street; got to the corner of Howard and Crosby-streets and there purchased liquor, which he drank; is married and has one child, and if discharged will go and sin no more. Discharged to try.

NOT YET PREPARED.

Margaret Barrett, John Conklin and John Crowan, found drunk; not yet ready to reply. Locked up *ad interim*.

ESSEX MARKET.

ONLY A QUART OF BEER.

Peter Coyle purchased a quart of beer at Riley's store, corner of Cannon and Rivington streets; took it home and drank it; drank at another store, then drank porter and brandy.

OUT OF TOWN.

John Riddle, No 283 Munroe street, was in the saloon called the Clinton Garden, and drank three glasses of beer, after which a man told him that he put brandy in his beer; don't know who keeps the place.

ALL AROUND.

David Welsh, No. 232 Cherry street, drank brandy, beer and gin in different places.

AN UNKNOWN PORTION.

John Dinsty, Twelfth-street, got a glass of brandy corner Twelfth-street and Avenue A, at McCormick's. Also drank corner Fourth street and Avenue B. Don't know how many glasses he drank. Also drank at a private house.

SAW AN ACQUAINTANCE.

Mary Brooks, Sixth street, went to see an acquaintance, who gave her some beer. Drank at no other place.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

A STAGGERER.

William Bryson, of No. 14 Gansevoort-street, purchased some brandy in Fifteenth-street, near the Seventh-avenue, also in Seventeenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; was found staggering along the sidewalk in Hudson-street.

UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Patrick Lawson, found in Bleecker-street, James Murphy, conducted himself in a beastly manner; Thomas Harkin, picked from the sidewalk of Perry-street, and Timothy Sheedy, intoxicated in Twenty-fifth street, were called, but unable to reply at this time.

The Liquor Traffic in Brooklyn.

During the forty-eight hours ending yesterday morning, the police arrested only twenty-four persons for intoxication. This time embraces the two worst days in the week—Saturday and Sunday. These arrests were made as follows: First District, 7; Second District, 3; Third District, 10; Fourth District, 4; (none in the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts;) and in the Eighth District, 0. These cases were all disposed of by the Justices in the usual way—$10 fine or ten days in the County Jail.

Coroner Redding held an inquest yesterday on the body of Bridget Riley, at No. 25 Columbia-street, when a verdict was rendered that she died from "intemperance."

LONG ISLAND.

Another Secret Organization—Great Consternation in Brooklyn.

As the locusts of Egypt were wont to spread consternation among the people wherever they appeared, so now do cats in marvelous numbers disturb the quiet of the proverbially peaceful city of Brooklyn. The entire city is overrun by a vast army of feline quadrupeds; and to render matters still more distressing the Common Council has adjourned, not to meet again until the first Monday in September. The Mayor and his somewhat famous Board of Health are all that remain, having sufficient authority to act, and neither one nor the other seems equal to the exigencies of the occasion. The city is literally in a deplorable condition. Even the people who, as is notorious, seldom take any interest in city affairs, have, after having been kept awake during the midnight hours of several weeks, become aroused to the necessity for a united and determined effort to secure a return of that much loved repose, which was so long the characteristic of Brooklyn. Their anger against the whole feline race is as potent as is possible in a Brooklynite of any number of years' residence. The somniferous influences of the atmosphere prevent anything like "boiling rage" on any occasion.

Several plans for the extermination, or at least expulsion of the invading army of cats have been presented to a number of private assemblies and discussed, but not one, so far as our reporter is informed, has met with general approval. Meanwhile caterwauling from ten thousand triumphant quadrupeds continues nightly. Were it possible to obtain a photograph of the city at 2 A. M., the plate would be worth more than all the representations of all the battle-fields of ancient and modern times, the bombardment of Greytown included. At the hour named the roof of every outhouse in Brooklyn sustains its proportion of the feline army in all the hideousness of a midnight orgie; and from every rear window of every residence there issue uncombed heads, flashing eyes, angry ejaculations and well worn boots and shoes. (There is a magnificent opening for a few hundred boot and shoemakers in Brooklyn, at the present time.) And still the people are not ready for a united defence.

Probably the most promising of all the plans yet proposed is the formation of a secret organization—the existence of which has not heretofore been known to the public, notwithstanding it now numbers several thousand members. Concerning this new secret order we have the following particulars:

It is called a C. for M. P. A. F. Q's.

The inhabitants of each respectable street or avenue may form into a subordinate Council. Bye streets, alleys and lanes may unite in twos, drawing their officers equally from each, and choosing their G. P. of C. for M. P. A. F. Q's from one of the principal streets.

The officers of the street or subordinate Councils form a H. G. C. of M. P. A. F. Q's. From this organization all the general officers are to be chosen, (equally from the E. D. and W. D.) The G. G. P. of the H. G. C. for M. P. A. F. Q's, to prevent jealousy between the Eastern and Western Districts, is to be chosen from among the most prominent citizens of the town of Flatbush.

The members are bound by an oath, taken on the crossed tails of two kittens that were "found drowned" in a cistern, not to divulge any of their proceedings. They have also a *sign*, a *sound* and a *grip*, by which they know each other, while they remain wholly unknown to the uninitiated.

The *sign* is to be given when within nine feet of the member or person to be saluted, as follows: The saluting member falls upon all-fours, and, by aid of a piece of whalebone and a string, causes his back longitudinally to appear in a highly convex form. He then makes a spring, in imitation of a cat mounting an out-house. If the party thus addressed responds with agility, they run on hands and feet until they come together.

The *sound* is the next test. After getting together, as above described, the saluting member places the point of his nose against the apex of the proboscis of his brother, and, with a slight forward motion, says "Meow," in a plaintive tone. The saluted brother immediately exclaims "Meow-ow," in an excited manner.

The *grip* is the last test. As soon as the sound test is concluded satisfactorily, both members rise to a sitting posture, and after several nervous movements of the fingers, they dart them forth simultaneously, until they meet and join, and the grip is complete. The string is then let go, when the whalebone straightens, their backs appear natural again, and the ceremony of recognition is over.

The Constitution and By-Laws for this Organization are not yet completed, but they will be as soon as the H. G. C. for M. P. A. F. Q.'s shall have had sufficient time to consider them.

What their mode of attack will be, we are not yet informed; it is to be hoped it will be effective. The repose of the City depends upon their success; and besides, if they fail, the prestige of secrecy will be lost, and secret societies will not hereafter receive the distinguished consideration they have heretofore commanded. The cats must be vanquished.

Excursions from Brooklyn.

The First Annual Pic-Nic Excursion of Engine Company No. 7, Eastern District, of Brooklyn, came off yesterday, when they visited Glen Wood.

To-day, the Sunday School attached to the Carlton-avenue M. E. Church, go on their annual excursion and visit Brushville. The Sabbath School attached to St. John's Roman Catholic Church go on a pic-nic to Washington's Grove, New-Jersey. Another Sabbath School attached to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, visit Fairy Grove. The proceeds of this latter excursion will be appropriated towards paying for a new organ for this Church.

On August 16, the congregation of the Centenary M. E. Church visit Fort Lee, and on the 28th inst. the Third District Police visit the same place.

Fires.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a house on Walworth-street, near Myrtle-avenue, East Brooklyn, but fortunately was early discovered by Officer Beasley, of the Fourth District, who, with the assistance of others, succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage was done. The house was owned by Thomas Kelly, and not occupied.

A fire broke out about 7½ o'clock last evening in the Dry Goods store of Messrs. Henry Oltaman & Brothers, corner of Grand and Sixth street. It originated in the show window, and was caused by the gas burner. The damage to the stock from fire and water is estimated at $500. Insured in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company.

Dock Thieves.

Some dock thieves entered a brig lying in the Atlantic Dock, at an early hour yesterday morning, and abstracted from the Captain's desk in the cabin one hundred and fifty dollars in money, besides various other articles of value. They escaped without causing any alarm.

Burglary.

House No. 13 Dean street, Brooklyn, occupied by John Forrest, was entered by burglars about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of a gold watch, valued at $100, and $70 in gold coin. An entrance was effected through a window of the second story, which was reached by a ladder.

A Villain.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, Aug. 6.

We mentioned on Friday, in the *Bulletin*, that the body of a little girl had been floating in the Schuylkill at the Arsenal wharf. The Coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered. A correspondent sends us a statement concerning this matter, which we think calls for an investigation by the Police. We refrain from giving the names of the parties, but we have them in our possession. It seems that some time last week a man living in the old District of Moyamensing, beat his little daughter most unmercifully, for accidentally breaking a bowl or a saucer at the table. It is alleged that he beat the child about the head and body in a brutal manner, and then turned her out of the house. This poor creature, it is said, is the child who was found drowned in the Schuylkill. The parents, the reports say, made no efforts to discover the child while it was missing, and when her death was ascertained the other children were ordered to go about their work as usual, and the body was not even brought home. Our correspondent says that for years this same brute has made his children go bare-footed in the coldest weather, although he owned several houses, and could well afford to make his family comfortable. We hope the police will investigate the facts, and that if the truth of the story is confirmed, that such a brute will be made an example of.

Punishing a Woman.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, July 30.

During the absence of General Woll, the command of Matamoras devolved upon Donna Lucinda, his reputed wife, and her first use of authority was to command the inhuman treatment of one of her own sex, which not even the tears of the ladies of Matamoras could prevent.

The lady alluded to was named Hernandez. She had crossed the river to Matamoras, and had been persuaded by her brother to deliver a letter to an official of that city, named Barbarina, asking an interview. This, and the fact that she had not a proper passport, caused her to be arrested and thrown into prison. On the following day she was taken into the public square, and her hair was cut off, lock after lock, by the different malefactors of the prison. Her family witnessed this shameful punishment in the deepest distress, while she implored the authorities to put her to death rather than submit her to such disgrace. She was afterwards sent to Vera Cruz.

Catholicism in the United States.

From the Boston Transcript.

Maryland, the first State where the Roman Catholic Church gained a footing, now contains eight hundred and seven Protestant Churches, and only sixty-five Catholic congregations. In Florida the Catholics early made settlement. Now there are one hundred and seventy Protestant and only five Catholic Churches! Louisiana was settled by the Catholics, who now have fifty-five churches in the State, while the Protestants have two hundred and forty-seven congregations. In Texas, the Catholics were the first sect in point of time; they now have thirteen churches, but the Protestants report three hundred and seven societies in the State. The number of Episcopal, Lutheran and Roman Catholic Churches are nearly the same throughout the country, but each of the three denominations have about *one-eleventh* of the number of the Methodists, scarcely *one-eighth* that of the Baptists, and not *one-fourth* that of the Presbyterians. The entire Protestant population of the country, compared with that of the Catholic, is about as twelve to one.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 31, by Rev. A. H. Robinson, Thomas Scott to Miss Elsie A. Rose, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 6, by Rev. J. W. Taggart, Charles S. Westcott, Esq., to Miss Hamilton S. Graff, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, E. S. Hinman of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss Isabella G., daughter of the late Dr. W. L. Somers, of this City.

At Plymouth, N. C., on Saturday, July 28, by H. B. Short, Esq., G. W. White, of that town, to Ledoriana S. Brower, of New Hamburg, N. Y.

In Oakland County, Mich., on Tuesday, July 24, by Rev. Zenas Coleman, Robert Blenkinson, Esq., of the New-York Free Academy, to Miss Louisa Benedict, daughter of the late Rev. Richard H. Benedict.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 4, of a lingering illness, John Henry Van Sant, aged 19 years, 9 months and 27 days, the beloved son of Mary Frances Vultee and of the late Augustin W. Van Sant of Newberg.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Presidents and Directors of the New Amsterdam and Grocers' Fire Insurance Companies, are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, which will take place at the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Mulberry st., near Grand st. The funeral services will commence on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, precisely. His remains will be removed from his late residence, Mr Louis H. Vultee's, No 34 1st st., at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at South Ferry to convey his friends to Greenwood.

My brother is sleeping,
He early was called
From this valley of tears.
Our sorrows are mortal,
With anguish are torn.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 4, Augusta, daughter of James A. and Hannah C. Sherman, aged 1 year, 10 months and 16 days. Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Salem papers please copy.

At Cranberry, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 4, after a lingering illness, John Henry, aged 57 years, late of the firm of John Henry & Co., of New-York.

At Westfield, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 5, Frederic Fenton, youngest son of Wm. A. and Catharine A. Francis, of this City, aged 16 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 226 West 19th-st., without further notice.

At East New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 4, of congestion of the brain, Willie, infant son of David H. and Louise Crittenden, aged 4 months. Will be buried at Galway.

At Five Island, on Monday, Aug. 6, Isabel Hortense, youngest child of Seth C. and Amelia E. Keyes, aged 11 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 201 West 22d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Perth Amboy, on Tuesday, July 31, Mr. Samuel B. Ford, in the 54th year of his age.

In Meriden, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 6, Abby Lucretia, daughter of Albert and Harriet Woodruff, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 16½ months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 118 Remsen st., corner of Clinton, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 6.

$2,700 Ohio 6s, '60	105½	22 Penn. Coal Co.	106
5,100 Tennessee 6s, '90	96	50 Cumb. Coal Co. ...b10	28
5,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 do ...s3	28
10,000 do ...s3	96	400 do ...b60	28
5,000 Missouri 6s	86	100 do ...s10	28
10,000 Indiana State 5s ...s3	86	50 do ...b10	28
30,000 do ...b60	86	400 do ...s3	28
3,000 California 7s, '70 b3	87	100 do ...s10	28
5,000 Harlem 1st M. Bds	91½	100 do ...b60	28
5,000 Erie Con. Bs '71 b3	84	10 N. Y. Cen. R. R. pdc	90
4,000 do	84	100 do ...opg	90
25,000 Erie Bds of '75 b3	90½	300 Erie Railroad ...s3	52
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds	90	1000 do ...s3	52
2,000 H. R. 2d Mt. Bds ...c	92	100 do ...b60	52
4,000 H. R. 3d Mt. Bds b3	77¾	600 Reading Railroad ...s3	92
20,000 Pan. Bds 2d issue	117	300 do ...b3	92
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7's	102½	200 do ...s60	92
4,000 do	102	100 do ...s30	92
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	67½	100 Hudson River R. R. ...c	41
25,000 do ...b60	[illegible]	45 Mich. Cen. R. R. ...c	98
5,000 do ...b3	67½	70 Panama Railroad ...b3	107
1,000 Ill's Freel'd Bonds	87½	200 Ills. Cen. Railroad	97
6,000 Chi. & R. I. RR. Bs	97	100 do ...b3	97
2,000 Ill & Tol. 1st M. Bs	85	300 do ...b60	97½
20 Broadway Bank	117	30 Wis. Lake Shore R. R.	87½
200 Morris Canal	15	50 Third Avenue R. R.	41
300 Gardiner Gold Mine	1	30 Chi. & R. Isld. R. R. b60	97½
200 Nicar. Transit Co ...s3	19	50 do	97
200 do ...b60	19	100 M. So. & N. In. RR b60	103½
600 do	19		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	96	12 Cumber. Coal Co.	28
5,000 Indiana 5s ...s3	86	100 do ...s3	28
12,000 do ...b60	86	20 N. Y. Cen. R. R. pdc	90
5,000 do ...b10	86	11 Third-avenue R. R.	41
10,000 California 7s, '70	86	50 Erie Railroad	52
500 do	86	50 do ...b10	52
25,000 Erie Bonds of '75	91	150 do	52
10,000 do ...b30	91	100 Reading Railroad ...s3	92
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B. ...b60	86	100 do	92
5,000 do ...b3	87	10 Ill. Central R. R.	97
500 New York Cen. 7s	102	200 do ...b3	97
3,000 Huds. R. 3d M. R. b3	77	100 Galena & Chic. R. R.	102
3,000 do ...b15	77	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	88
15,000 do ...b3	77	100 do ...s60	88
28 Metropolitan Bank	109		

Monday, Aug. 6—P. M.

The official weekly Bank Averages advertised on another page of this paper present, in the aggregate, less steadiness of movement than on the previous Statement, and an increase of Loans and Deposits somewhat unexpected. For the first time in the published reports of the New-York City Banks, the Loans reach one hundred million dollars. The following are the exact changes from last week. The loss on the Specie reserve was looked for from the payments into the Sub-Treasury, and the transmission of half a million to Boston. It is not important in the present state of the market and the look of Foreign Exchange, particularly as the sum is likely to be made good the present week by the California deliveries:

Increase of Loans	$1,084,870
Loss of Specie	631,618
Increase of Circulation	223,469
Increase of Deposits	1,654,203

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 5, '54.	July 28, '55.	Aug. 4, '55.
Loans	$92,723,941	$99,033,709	$100,118,579
Specie	14,466,981	15,920,076	15,288,358
Circulation	9,124,648	7,409,499	7,642,968
Deposits	76,278,487	81,625,786	83,279,989
In Sub-Treasury	6,466,000	2,696,305	3,235,500

The Foreign Exchanges opened to-day for Wednesday's steamer with a moderate demand, and a good disposition on the part of Bankers to draw at a slight concession from last week's terms. The range for first class bills on London, 109¾@110. There will probably be a more active business to-morrow. France are steady at 5.12½@5.12¼. Money keeps easy.

The Stock Market was quite steady at the opening session of the Board this morning, with only a moderate demand, however. In the afternoon Share prices were generally better, and a good business was done in several descriptions of Bonds; the aggregate sales of which, for the day, were $300,000. The Eries of 1875 improved to 91 per cent., and the Hudson Convertibles to 77¾@⅞. For Indiana Fives there is an active inquiry, and Virginia Sixes move steadily; but other State Stocks are dull, and there are some additions to the supply of Missouris and Tennessees. The Secretary of the Treasury makes the following offer for United States Stocks, but practically it will be of little avail on the present market for the principal issue of 1847–8, which is wanted at a higher rate by other parties.

Treasury Department, August 3, 1855.

Notice is hereby given to holders of stock of the loan authorized by the act of 1846, redeemable on and after the 12th November, 1856, that the whole or any part of that stock will be purchased by this department at any time previous to the 30th November next, for which 3 per cent premium will be paid in addition to the sums expressed in the certificates.

And to the holders of the stocks of the other loans of the United States, that purchases of the same to the amount of $1,210,000 will also be made during the same period at the following rates:

For stock of the loan of 1842, a premium of 10 per cent.; for stock of the loans of 1847 and 1848, a premium of 16 per cent.; and for stock issued under the act of 1850, commonly called Texas indemnity stock, a premium of six per cent.

Interest will also be allowed, at the rate stipulated in the certificates, from the 1st July last to the day of settlement here, with one day in addition, to enable the Treasurer's draft to reach the party.

Certificates transmitted to this department under the present notice should be duly assigned to the United States by the party entitled to receive the purchase money.

Payment for these stocks will be made by drafts upon the Assistant Treasurers at Boston, New-York, or Philadelphia, as the parties entitled to receive the money may direct.

James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $214,039, and disbursed $228,941, including $38,000 drafts from California. The Assay department has a good supply of Gold bars for the depositors of California Dust, but, thus far, we hear of no large engagements for shipment by the Collins steamer on Wednesday. The regular Sub-Treasury balance this afternoon is $3,210,687.

The Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany has declared a half-yearly dividend of 6 ℔ cent.

The Galena and Chicago Road received on its July traffic $182,131, against $93,957 the same month in 1854. The increase is nearly a hundred ℔ cent. The Shares sold to day at 108½, ex dividend. There was a general good demand for the Western Road Stocks, 70 ℔ cent. bid for Cleveland and Pittsburg; 93 paid for Toledo, and 97½ for Rock Island.

Boston Money Market.

From the Boston Courier, Aug. 6.

Since the last weekly Bank returns more second-class paper has been offered in the street than for some time previous. The official averages are not published merely for ornament, but for information and practical use, to guide the Banks themselves as well as the public. When prudent Directors analyze the printed statements required by law, and see the Specie reserves reduced from $3,600,000 in June to $2,700,000 in July, (the highest and lowest amounts since the first week of the year,) and also see an increase of nearly six millions in the Loans, they may well pause awhile and reflect upon the probable future consequences. It is discreditable, to say the least, for thirty-two millions of capital and fifty-four millions of Loans to be represented by less than five millions of Specie, without regard to the circulation and deposits. It is all fair weather now; but all the sails are set, and so long as there is a cloud in the horizon no bigger than a man's hand it may be well at least to take in the royals and studding-sails. If there are to be large harvests abroad and large importations, Specie may continue to be required for the liquidation of foreign balances, and that condition would of itself create an important disturbing cause, without the addition of other influences. No time should be lost in correcting any known danger or evil. "An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure."

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 4.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circul'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$8,961,404	$1,304,224	$332,074	$6,075,786
Atlantic Bank	477,246	67,573	69,186	347,694
Bk. of America	4,931,719	1,270,946	69,343	5,668,392
Bk. of Commerce	8,566,175	1,626,269	2,165	5,711,753
Bk. Commonwealth	1,127,536	83,731	94,285	989,748
Bk. of New-York	3,428,641	709,550	266,241	2,928,145
Bk. of N. America	1,567,020	312,367	60,589	1,429,802
Bk. of the Republic	3,382,161	626,565	117,045	3,418,736
Bk. St. New-York	3,601,523	567,7[illegible]	303,453	2,757,901
Bowery Bank	1,001,276	114,229	178,948	889,416
Broadway Bank	1,454,696	167,382	207,382	1,238,135
Bull's Head Bank	256,460	23,575	98,023	158,289
Butch. & Drov. Bank	1,531,568	131,472	66,231	1,077,385
Chatham Bank	701,370	54,984	100,807	465,436
Chemical Bank	1,432,472	288,058	283,401	1,263,446
Citizens' Bank	774,782	45,988	154,724	593,114
City Bank	1,798,744	210,931	64,531	1,369,616
Continental Bank	2,883,581	275,649	93,566	2,049,651
Corn Exch. Bank	1,466,611	184,919	95,714	1,324,955
East River Bank	554,405	67,576	98,451	316,869
Fulton Bank	1,759,329	304,964	136,726	1,890,441
Greenwich Bank	656,188	36,879	7,380	612,149
Grocers' Bank	709,177	131,878	94,638	668,917
Hanover Bank	1,208,159	160,450	116,217	682,611
Island City Bank	407,404	41,063	96,156	228,538
Irving Bank	5[illegible]7,143	72,376	105,171	448,689
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,833,447	151,813	2[illegible]1,776	1,446,453
Manhattan Co.	5,1[illegible]9,374	879,1[illegible]	410,374	3,884,244
Marine Bank	876,[illegible]66	67,868	96,164	682,945
Market Bank	1,197,079	104,540	122,292	867,993
Mechanics' Bank	4,829,498	621,628	417,010	3,669,280
Mech. Bank'g Assoc.	1,114,6[illegible]	114,163	197,630	954,654
Mech. & Trad. Bank	722,744	55,986	113,347	510,383
Mercantile Bank	3,201,322	302,454	52,449	1,841,097
Merchants' Bank	3,967,685	1,642,971	231,242	5,046,798
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,818,978	313,464	139,685	2,150,970
Metropolitan Bank	4,874,283	1,067,075	96,005	5,090,804
Nassau Bank	1,081,709	137,647	121,654	989,378
National Bank	1,187,524	145,[illegible]49	169,075	885,699
N. Y. County Bank	134,430	3,749	—	71,585
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	406,564	24,310	64,806	143,623
N. Y. Exch. Bank	188,767	19,826	109,925	110,[illegible]
North River Bank	1,027,268	158,007	179,422	856,787
Ocean Bank	1,264,632	95,316	115,650	898,742
Oriental Bank	501,910	36,638	99,178	371,649
Pacific Bank	838,412	57,793	119,062	640,069
People's Bank	866,367	82,077	131,521	647,991
Phenix Bank	2,434,874	407,566	93,830	2,371,996
St. Nicholas Bank	719,079	82,587	92,848	453,892
Seventh Ward Bank	1,194,663	141,662	190,576	654,657
Shoe & Leather Bk.	970,389	75,122	109,964	652,946
Tradesmen's Bank	1,468,632	104,489	273,521	785,848
Union Bank	2,[illegible],181	390,586	102,967	2,247,338

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$100,118,579	Circulation	$7,642,968
Specie	15,288,358	Deposits	83,279,989

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 6—6½ P. M.

Flour in light supply; demand fair and prices unchanged. Sales 800 bbls. at $8@8 30 for good to extra Wisconsin; $8 75@8 80 for extra new Ohio and Michigan. Wheat—Demand good and market firmer; sales 7,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring at $1 60@$1 66; 600 bushels new white Ohio at $2 06½, and 2,500 bushels white Michigan at $2 30. Corn—Active demand; sales 50,000 bushels at 70c., and small parcels at 70½c. Oats—Without movement. Canal Freights—10c. for Corn to Albany. Lake Imports for the last 48 hours—Flour, 294 bbls.; Wheat, 16,611 bushels; Corn, 128,504 bushels; Oats, 5,900 bushels. Canal Exports to-day—Flour, 106 bbls.; Wheat, 5,100 bushels; Corn, 74,914 bushels; Oats, 6,247 bushels.

Buffalo, Monday, Aug. 6—12½ P. M.

Flour—Nothing doing. Wheat—Good milling demand and market firmer. Sales 4,000 bushels Upper Lake Spring at $1 60, and 2,500 bushels White Michigan at $2 30. Corn—Unchanged. Sales 21,000 bushels at 70c. Oats—Quiet. Canal Freights—Dull. Lake Imports for the last 48 hours—Flour, 1,046 bbls.; Wheat, 16,767 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 9,200 bushels. Canal Exports for the same time—Flour, 393 bbls.; Wheat, 9,371 bushels; Corn, 91,635 bushels; Oats, 7,798 bushels.

Albany, Monday, Aug. 6—6½ P. M.

Flour market dull and prices unchanged. Corn—Sales 9,000 bushels at 85c. Oats—50@52c., weight, for Chicago. Sales 2,000 bushels Barley Malt at $1 60, and 4,000 bushels do. on private terms. Receipts by Canal to-day—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Corn, 21,967 bushels; Oats, 3,975 bushels.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.

Monday, First Board—[illegible] Schuylkill Nav. [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible] Morris Canal [illegible] Long Island Railroad [illegible] Girard Bank [illegible] New-Creek [illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Daniel Webster, for San Francisco, via Nicaragua—Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger; [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—[illegible]

In ship Palestine, from London—[illegible]

In steamship United States, from Havana—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 03 | Sun sets ... 7 13 | Moon sets ... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 1 26 | Gov. Island ... 2 15 | Hell Gate ... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 6.

Cleared.

Steamship Daniel Webster, Miner, Punta Arenas, C. Morgan; [illegible]

Propeller Oneida, Stackhouse, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Berry, Charleston 48 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

Steamship United States, [illegible], Havana 4 ds., to S. Graham. [illegible]

Ship May Queen, (of Bath,) [illegible], New-Orleans July 15 via Key West July 22, [illegible]

Ship Palestine, (packet,) Tinker, London and Isle of Wight July 4, with mdse. and passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Ship Mary Adelaide, (of South Thomaston,) Bartlett, Cardiff July 1, with iron to master.

Ship Emily, Leland, fm. Philadelphia, in ballast to J. B. Gager.

Ship Zenobia, (of Bath,) Drummond, Shields June 21, with coal to order.

Ship America, (packet,) Barstow, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. and passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Co. [illegible]

Brig Fo[illegible] Helena, Vischer, Amsterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Funche & Meincke.

Schr. Harrison, Price, Johnson, Georgetown, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Ames, Machias 4 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Mayhew & Co.

Schr. [illegible] Rogers, Providence for Albany.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Glover, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. C. M. Smith, Sewall, Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Bradley, Smith, Philadelphia.

Schr. J. L. Darling, Smith, Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Darling, Philadelphia.

Schr. Ruth Halsey, Davis, Philadelphia.

Schr. Nassau Queen, Holes, Philadelphia.

Schr. [illegible]

Sloop Triumph, Robinson, Nantucket.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; sunset, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamships George Law, Gray, Aspinwall; Daniel Webster, Tinker, San Juan. Ships Metropolis, Melbourne; [illegible]

Disasters.

Capt. Barstow, of ship America, arr. at this port to-day, reports: [illegible]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 6—Arr. ship Amaranthus, Calcutta April 2; bark Cressida, Padang via St. Helena June 22. She will be towed round to New-York with her inward cargo.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

July 6 off Cork, exchanged signals with ship Henry Clay, bound W.